

STATE OF MARYLAND

CORE PLAN

FOR

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS



VOLUME I

August 26, 2009

STATE OF MARYLAND



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To the Citizens of Maryland, Colleagues and Partners in Emergency Management:

In accordance with Title 14 of the Public Safety Article of the Annotated Code of Maryland and Executive Order 01.01.1991.02, I hereby approve and promulgate the State of Maryland Emergency Operations **Core Plan**, as part of the Comprehensive Emergency Management Program.

The **Core Plan** denotes the policy and systems, scope and the roles and responsibilities of State departments and agencies with regard to disaster and emergency response and is consistent with Federal plans, procedures and guidelines. Further, it provides for the coordination of State resources to manage emergencies and disasters effectively. The Plan is effective as of June 1, 2009.

Sincerely,

Martin O'Malley
Governor

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Executive Director, MEMA

John P. McDonough
Secretary of State

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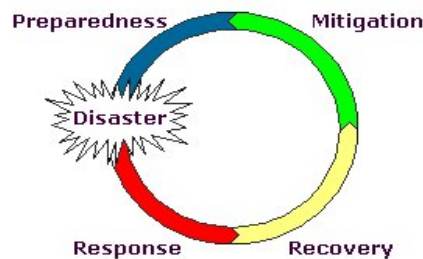
FOREWORD

This document supersedes all previous versions or editions of the State Emergency Operations Plan (SEOP).

Maryland is vulnerable to a variety of hazards that threatens its communities, businesses and the environment. The Comprehensive Emergency Management Program (CEMP) establishes the framework to ensure that the State of Maryland will be able to deal with these hazards.

The CEMP consists of a suite of plans, annexes and other documents that define and outline the all hazards (natural, technological, terrorist and attack-related emergencies and disasters) approach to emergency management adopted by the Maryland Emergency Management Agency, State of Maryland and local jurisdictions. The CEMP outlines the roles and responsibilities of the State agencies and local governments. The CEMP coordinates response and recovery activities with voluntary organizations active in disasters and the business community. The CEMP describes a system for effective use of Federal, State and local government resources as well as private sector resources necessary to protect the public peace, health and safety, and to preserve the lives and property of the people of the State. It unifies the efforts of these groups for a comprehensive approach to reducing the effects of an emergency and/or disaster.

The CEMP addresses the four phases of emergency management (mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery), parallels Federal activities set forth in the Federal National Response Framework (NRF) and describes the way in which national (Federal and other states') resources will be coordinated to supplement State resources in response to a disaster. It is consistent with the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and aligns with the NRF.



The CEMP is based on the authority of the Annotated Code of Maryland Public Safety Article 14 and the Executive Order 01.01.1991.02 - State of Maryland Emergency Management Policy.

The statistical information included in this report is based on the latest data available from State agencies and the U. S Census Bureau which include but are not limited to the Census 2000, the American Community Survey 2007, and 2007 Economic Survey.

CORE PLAN

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of the Maryland Core Plan is to:

- Ensure a coordinated emergency management response by local, State and Federal governments to protect the public health and safety and to preserve the lives and property of the people of the State;
- Identify the roles, responsibilities and actions required of State departments and agencies in preparing for and responding to major emergencies and disasters;
- Provide a framework of policies and objectives for coordinating, integrating and administering the emergency operations plans and related programs of local, State and Federal governments; and
- Provide a platform for the integration and coordination of volunteer agencies and private organizations involved in emergency response and relief efforts.

This Core Plan establishes the foundation for emergency management mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery within the State of Maryland to lessen the impact of emergency situations, reduce vulnerability, establish capabilities to protect residents from the effects of crisis events, respond effectively and efficiently to emergencies, and provide for consequence management and recovery.

The Core Plan also serves as the foundation for the development of detailed Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) to implement State response and recovery activities efficiently and effectively. SOPs for accomplishment of the ESFs are the responsibility of the designated primary State agency or organization in coordination with other supporting agencies and organizations.

Comprehensive Approach

Dealing with disasters is an ongoing and complex undertaking. Through implementation of **Preparedness** measures before a disaster or emergency occurs, timely and effective **Response** during an actual occurrence, and provision of both short and long-term **Recovery** assistance after the occurrence of a disaster, lives can be saved and property damage minimized. **Mitigation** assures a lessening of hazard events' impact.

A “**Comprehensive Emergency Management Program**” (CEMP) emphasizes the interrelationship of activities, functions and expertise necessary to deal with emergencies. Volume I, the Core Plan emphasizes the interrelationship of activities, functions, and expertise needed to deal with emergencies and disasters. Volume II contains annexes and additional

documents including Hazard Specific Annexes, Support Annexes, Administrative and COOP plans.

The best possible advance planning and preparedness is imperative to provide assurance that government is fulfilling its fundamental emergency responsibilities. Planning is a continuing process, drawing upon what is learned over time by those involved in emergency management.

Mitigation under the Core Plan includes the Hazard Identification Risk Assessment (HIRA) and the enhanced Hazard Mitigation Plan, published separately.

Preparedness under the Core Plan includes the Core Plan Planning Strategy, MEMA Policies, the Exercise and Training Plan, Protective Action plans and procedures (including public awareness and education), Continuity of Operations (COOP) and other operational procedures such as those used by the Maryland Joint Operations Center (MJOC).

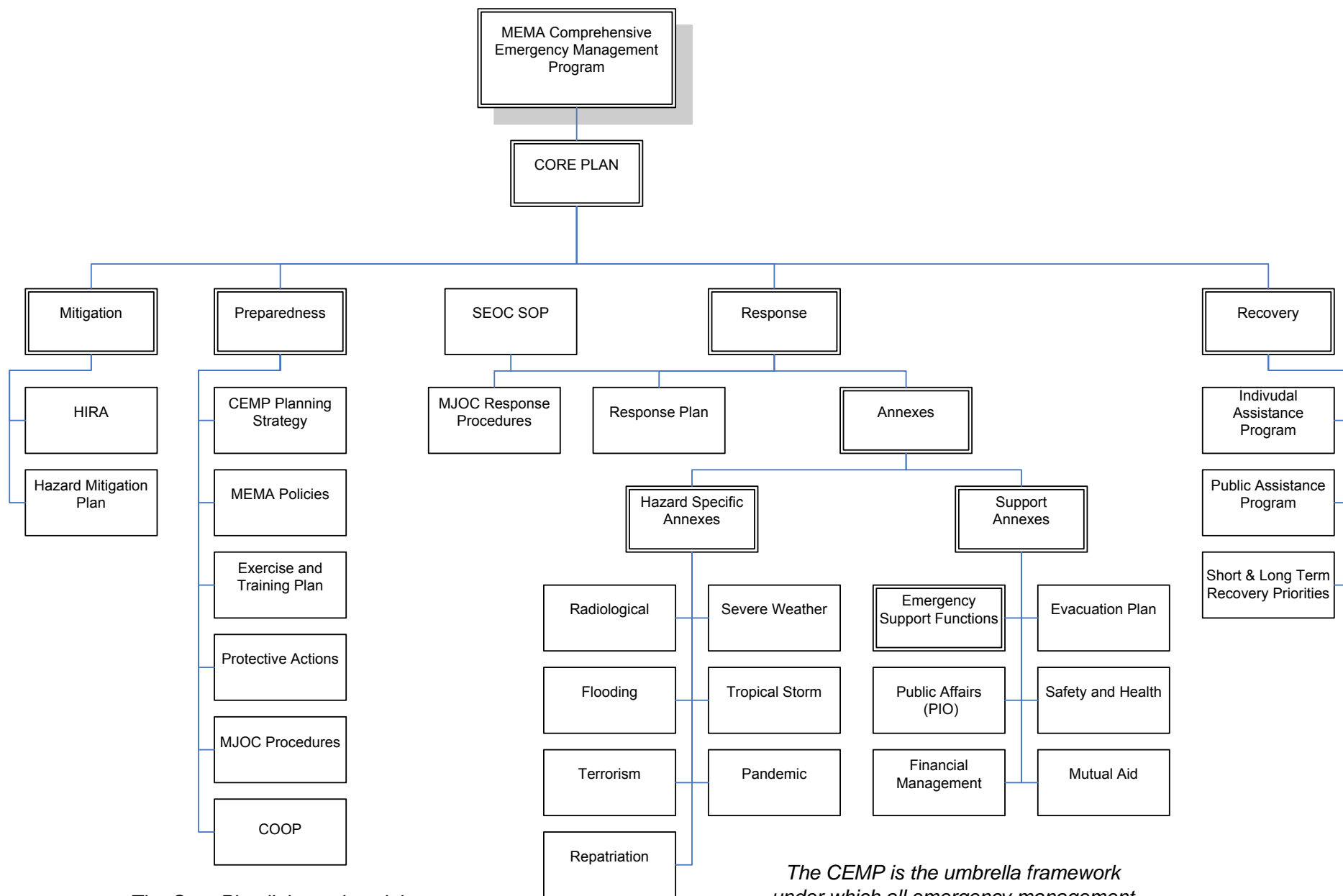
Response under the Core Plan includes a general all hazards Response Plan, hazard specific and support plans/procedures in the form of annexes and other operational procedures, checklists and guidelines. Included under the functional annexes are the Emergency Support Function SOPs.

Recovery under the Core Plan includes a general all hazards Recovery Plan and procedures for Individual Assistance and Public Assistance programs.

Under Homeland Security Presidential Directive-5, the Secretary of Homeland Security is directed to administer a National Incident Management System (NIMS).

Maryland works under the NIMS, incorporating policies and procedures that have been shaped by mutual experiences. The continual refinement of plans and procedures and the mandated use of NIMS will accommodate situational changes and promote preparedness for emergency situations.

The following chart show the over arching concept of the Core Plan based on CEMP.



The Core Plan links and explains all the specific program plans

The CEMP is the umbrella framework under which all emergency management plans, procedures, etc. are organized.

II. BACKGROUND

According to the latest available figures, Maryland's population is approximately 5.6 million people. In addition to residents, the State welcomes over 18 million out-of-state tourists each year. As stated by the U.S. Census Bureau's 2007 American Community Survey (ACS), Maryland is currently the richest state in the country, with a median household income of \$65,144.

The following statistics are relevant in determining the vulnerability of Maryland's population:

- Almost 12% of Maryland's total population is over 65 (609,450)
- Slightly more than 24% is under 18 (1,359,005)
- There are almost ¾ of a million Marylanders with disabilities
- Over 12 % speak English with only minimal proficiency
- There are 10+ languages other than English spoken by at least 10,000 or more citizens
- Approximately 11% of Marylanders are Federal, State, or local government employees (625,749)
- Maryland has 2.3 million households with an average of 2.6 people per household
- Over 38,000 households reside in mobile homes
- About 9% of households has no personal transportation
- There are almost 100,000 households without telephone service
- Maryland has 1,372 public and 840 private schools
- There are 7 active military installations in Maryland:
 - Andrews Air Force Base
 - Aberdeen Proving Ground
 - Fort Detrick
 - Fort Meade
 - Naval Air Station Patuxent River
 - Naval Station Annapolis
 - National Naval Medical Center
 - United States Naval Academy
 - USCG Installation at Baltimore
- Maryland has one nuclear plant and lies within 6 ingestion zones of neighboring nuclear reactors

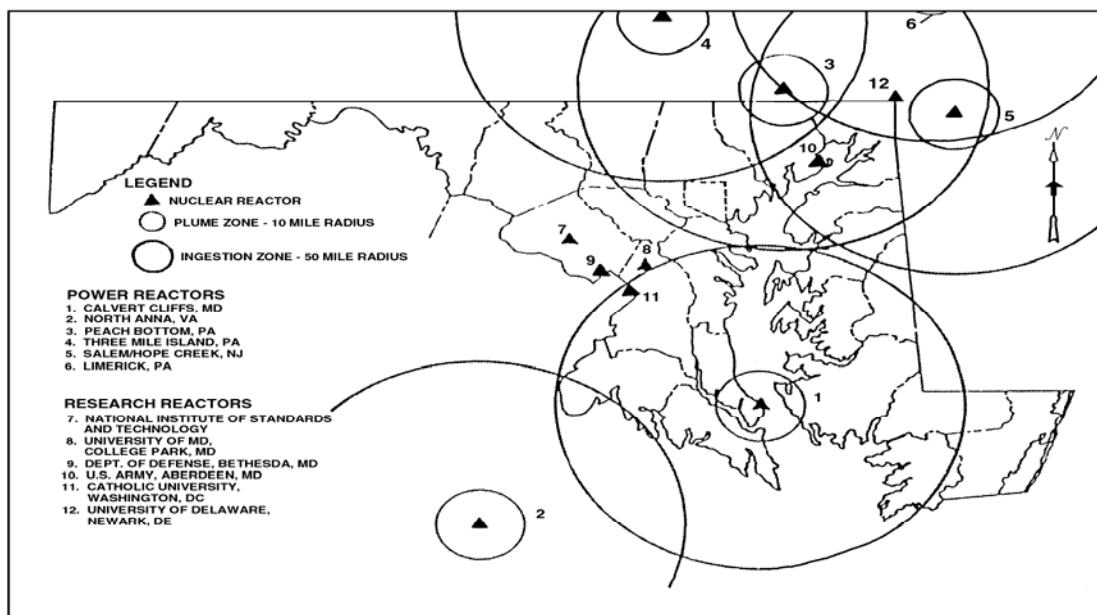


Figure 1 - Ingestion Zones for Maryland

Geographical Characteristics

Borders

Maryland is bounded on the north by Pennsylvania, on the west by West Virginia, on the east by Delaware and the Atlantic Ocean, and on the south, at the Potomac River, by West Virginia and Virginia. The mid-portion of this border is interrupted on the Maryland side by Washington, DC, which sits on land that was originally part of Maryland.

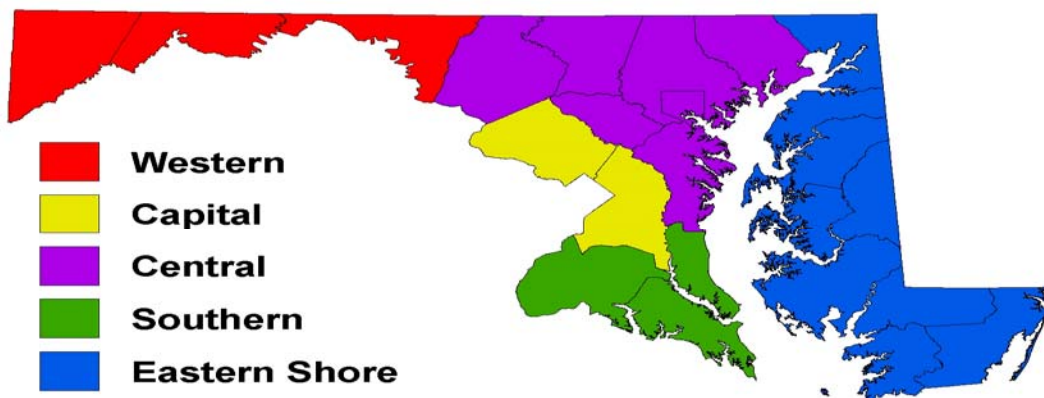


Figure 2 - Geographic regions of Maryland

Regions

The State is divided into five geographic regions as illustrated in Figure 2. The Chesapeake Bay nearly bisects the State, and the counties east of the Bay are known collectively as the Eastern Shore. The Delmarva Peninsula comprises the Eastern Shore counties of Maryland, the entire State of Delaware and the two counties that make up the Eastern Shore of Virginia, while the westernmost counties of Maryland are considered part of the Appalachia. Much of the Baltimore-Washington corridor lies just south-southeast of the Piedmont in the Coastal Plain although it straddles the border between the two regions. Additionally, The National Capital Region (NCR) is comprised of Prince George's and Montgomery counties.

Bay Watershed

Most of the State's waterways are part of the Chesapeake Bay watershed, with the exceptions of a portion of Garrett County (drained by the Youghiogheny River as part of the watershed of the Mississippi River) and the eastern half of Worcester County (which drains into Maryland's Atlantic coastal bays). In addition, a small portion of the State's northeast corner drains into the Delaware River watershed.

Topography

Maryland possesses a variety of topography hence its nickname, "America in Miniature." It ranges from sandy dunes dotted with seagrass in the east, to low marshlands teeming with water snakes, small and large mammals, shellfish, the Assateague pony and large bald cypress near the Bay, to gently rolling hills of oak forest in the Piedmont, and mountain pine groves in the west.

The Chesapeake Bay is the largest freshwater estuary in the world and the largest physical feature in Maryland. Of the 23 Maryland counties and Baltimore City, 17 border on tidal water. The combined length of tidal shoreline, including islands, is over 5,000 miles. A quirk of Maryland's landscape is that the State contains no natural lakes, although the man-made Deep Creek Lake in western Maryland is a significant local feature.

Maryland forests cover approximately 2.7 million acres, or 43% of the State's land surface. Oak and hickory are the dominant hardwood, making up 60% of forested areas. Loblolly pine is the most prevalent softwood and is the predominant forest wood on the Eastern Shore.

Maryland has 47 State parks, including 7 parks with waterfront areas, covering 90,239 acres; 15 State-owned lakes and ponds; 9 State forests and portions of 15 State parks open to public hunting; 36 wildlife management areas, covering 88,348 acres, open to public hunting; and, 6 natural environment areas containing 7,676 acres.

The highest point in Maryland is Hoya Crest on Backbone Mountain, in the southwest corner of Garrett County, near the border with West Virginia and near the headwaters of the North Branch of the Potomac River.

Population Characteristics

As of 2006, Maryland's population had an increase of 319,221 (6.0%) since the year 2000. In 2006, 645,744 residents were counted as foreign born, mainly from Latin America and Asia. In addition to documented residents, 4.0% of the population of the foreign-born is undocumented (illegal) immigrants.

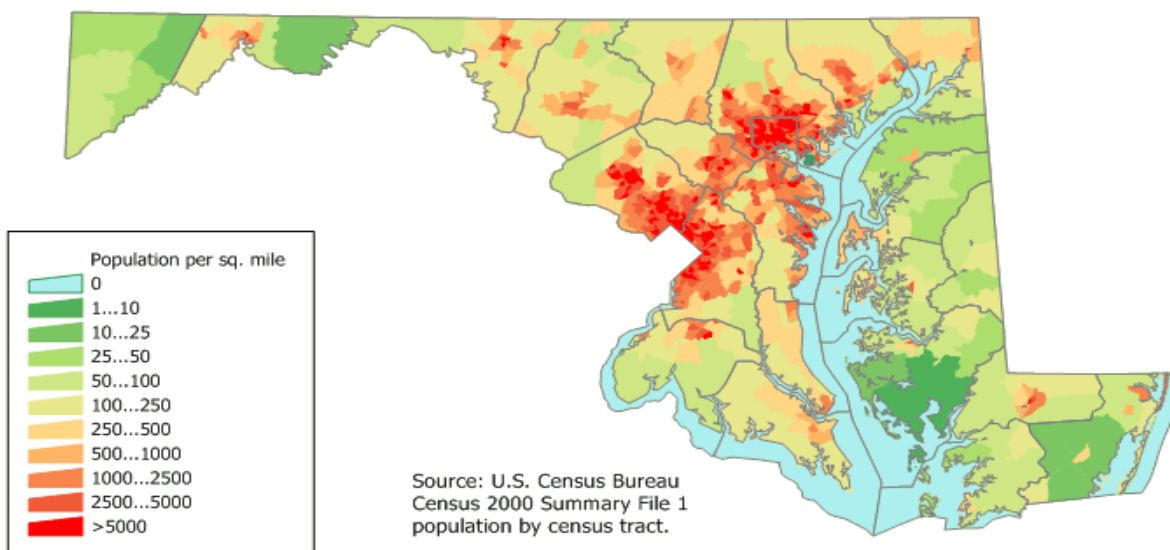


Figure 3 - Maryland population distribution

Most of the population of Maryland lives in the central region of the State, specifically in the Baltimore Metropolitan Area and the Washington Metropolitan Area, both of which are part of the Baltimore-Washington Metropolitan Area. The Eastern Shore and Southern Regions are less populous and more rural. The Western Region is mountainous and relatively sparsely populated.

The majority of Maryland's population is concentrated in the cities and suburbs surrounding Washington, DC and in Maryland's most populous city, Baltimore. Other major population centers include suburban hubs: Columbia in Howard County; Silver Spring, Rockville, and Gaithersburg in Montgomery County; Frederick in Frederick County; and Hagerstown in Washington County. The eastern, southern, and western portions of the State tend to be more rural, although they are dotted with cities of regional importance such as Salisbury and Ocean City on the Eastern Shore, Lexington Park and Waldorf in Southern Maryland, and Cumberland in Western Maryland.

Climate Characteristics

Maryland has a wide array of climates for a State its size. Climate depends on numerous variables, such as proximity to water, elevation, and protection from colder weather due to downslope winds. Climate change with accompanying substance erosion may have an effect on the State of Maryland.

Precipitation in the State is very generous. Annual rainfall ranges from 40-45 inches in virtually every part of the State with nearly every portion of Maryland receiving 3.5-4.5 inches per month of precipitation. Conversely, snowfall varies from 9 inches in the coastal areas to over 100 inches a winter in the State's western mountains.

Because of the State's location on the Atlantic Coast, Maryland is vulnerable to tropical storms. More often, Maryland might receive the remnants of a tropical system that already has come ashore and released most of its energy. Maryland averages around 30-40 days of thunderstorms a year, and averages approximately 10 tornado strikes annually.

III. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

The State of Maryland is subject to hazards that may and do precipitate emergencies and disasters. Natural hazards include floods, hurricanes, nor'easters, tornadoes, winter storms and health issues. Technological hazards include transportation accidents, hazardous spills, infrastructure failure, radiological contamination and the possibility of civil unrest or terrorist attacks.

Maryland lies in the Mid-Atlantic area of the country, contiguous to the Nation's Capital; the Chesapeake Bay, the Nation's largest estuary, splits the State. Therefore, it has considerable transportation infrastructure, which sustains significant air, rail, marine and road traffic, and is vulnerable to disastrous events.

Government and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) alike in Maryland host sports, entertainment, cultural, political and business events that involve large numbers of participants that are vulnerable to emergency incidents.

Every region of the State is at risk to natural and technological hazards. For more detail of threat and vulnerability, see the *Maryland Hazard Identification Risk Assessment* and the *State of Maryland Enhanced Hazard Mitigation Plan*, published separately.

Emergency management operations in Maryland are performed by partnership of local, State and private agencies, which is supplemented by assistance from other states and the Federal Government. This Core Plan focuses goals and objectives to deliver services and to coordinate effective response.

Planning Assumptions

An emergency or disaster may occur in the State at any time under a myriad of circumstances and with no warning. Maryland, while cognizant of its identified hazards, plans in accordance with an all-hazards philosophy. Local jurisdictions have the capability to perform response and recovery operations for most emergencies but a disaster may be of such magnitude that incident requirements exceed local resources so that assistance from the State may be necessary. Because of the unique geographic and political position of the State, planning and emergency management by region (i.e., National Capital Region, DelMarVa) is maintained. Maryland is within FEMA Region III and participates in certain planning efforts with its partners Delaware,

the District of Columbia, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia. (As a result, response and recovery operations may require a partnership that may include local, state, regional, or Federal assistance.)

State departments/agencies have developed operating procedures to ensure that responsibilities assigned in this plan are implemented. Each is incorporated in the Emergency Support Function (ESF) structure as part of this document. These documents are maintained separately.

Support and Hazard Specific plans and procedures have been developed and implemented. These documents are maintained separately.

IV. HAZARD VULNERABILITY

The State identifies hazards that have the potential to disrupt day-to-day activities and/or cause extensive property damage, personal injury and/or casualties. Priority for emergency management planning is based on the Hazard Identification Risk Assessment (HIRA) as documented in the updated *State of Maryland Hazard Mitigation Plan 2008*.

Emergencies or disasters, regardless of their origin, have the potential to result in significant loss of life and property within the State.

The 2008 Hazard Mitigation Plan lists the priority of hazards as follows:

1. Hurricane/tropical storm
2. Storm surge
3. Tidal/coastal flooding
4. Flash flooding
5. Riverine flooding
6. Snow
7. Ice
8. Structure fires

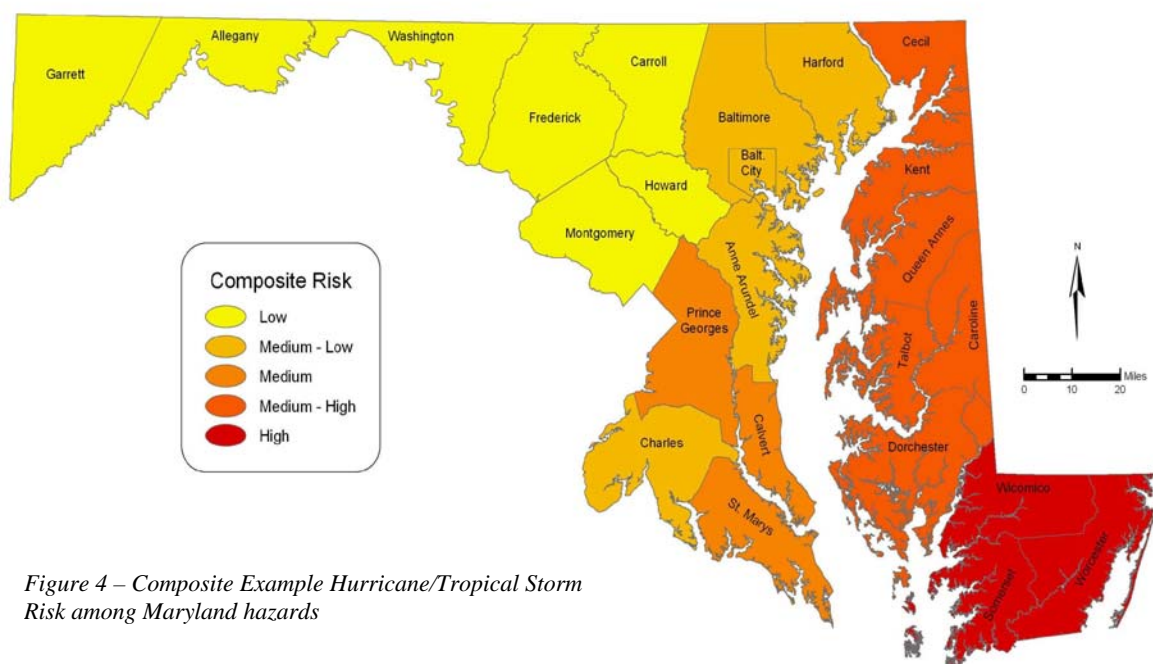


Figure 4 – Composite Example Hurricane/Tropical Storm Risk among Maryland hazards

Tropical cyclones, a general term for tropical storms and hurricanes, are low-pressure systems that usually form over the tropics. Tropical cyclones are among the most powerful and destructive meteorological systems on earth. Their destructive phenomena include very high winds, heavy rain, lightning, tornadoes, hail, and storm surge. As **tropical storms** move inland, they can cause severe **flooding**, downed trees and power lines, and structural damage. They also may spawn **tornadoes**.

Although a land-falling **hurricane** has been a rare event for Maryland, the remnants of such (typically downgraded to **tropical storms or depressions** when their tracks reach the State) have caused considerable damage. **Storm surge** from a hurricane has a great potential to affect Maryland due to the State's extensive shorelines and configuration of the Bay. Historically, **flooding** has occurred with some frequency in Maryland and has caused some significant property damage and loss of life.

While the intensity of tropical cyclones is generally measured by wind velocity, the greatest devastation is usually associated with **storm surge and flooding**. For example, Hurricanes Agnes (1972) and Fran (1996) produced some of the worst flooding ever recorded for western and central Maryland due to heavy rains. In terms of **storm surge**, the August 1933 unnamed storm was particularly destructive, generating a 7-foot surge and waves over 20 feet high that created the inlet now separating Ocean City from Assateague Island.

There is a close relationship among hurricane remnants, storm surge and flooding, such that these hazards cannot be disentangled completely.

Hurricane/Tropical Storm and Storm Surge

Generally, Maryland is spared from direct land falling hurricanes because of the orientation of the Mid-Atlantic coastline, as well as the State's latitude. Because the coast of North Carolina juts out into the Atlantic, storms trending up the coast tend to make landfall there or pass offshore. Most hurricanes approaching Maryland make landfall to the south and soon thereafter

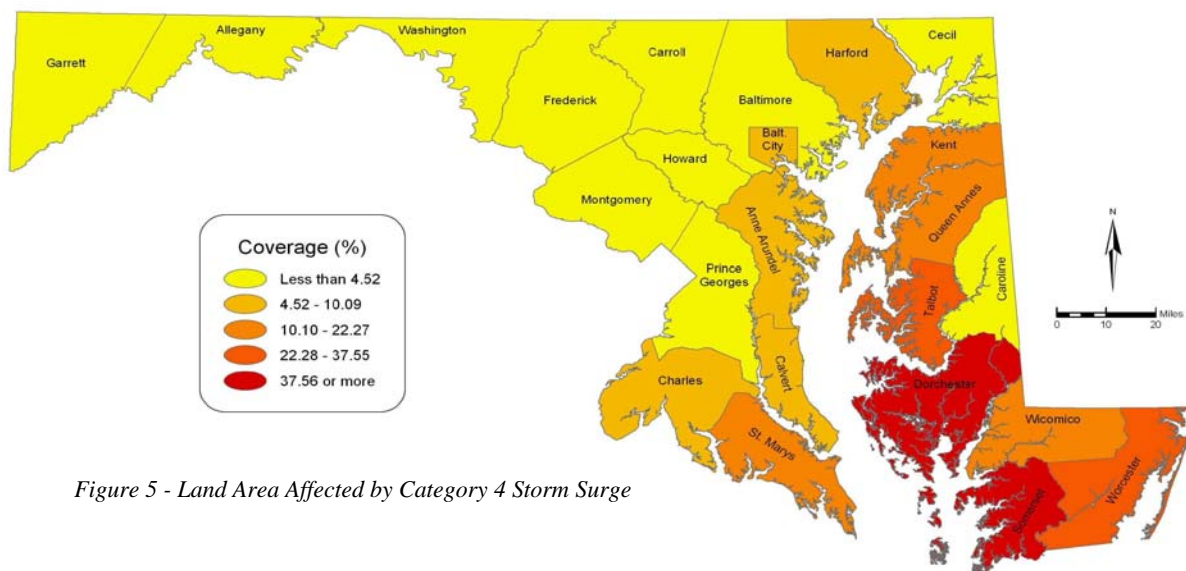


Figure 5 - Land Area Affected by Category 4 Storm Surge

are downgraded to tropical storm or depression status.

Tropical storms and hurricanes are accompanied by a storm surge, an abnormal local rise in sea level. The storm surge is caused by the difference in wind and barometric pressure between a tropical system and the environment outside the system. The result is that water is pushed onto a coastline. The height of the surge is measured as the deviation from mean sea level and can reach over 25 feet in extreme circumstances. The most devastating storm surges occur just to the right of the eye of a land falling hurricane. For citizens or coastal areas, the storm surge is typically the most dangerous and damaging aspect of the storm.

Tidal/Coastal Flooding

The National Weather Service (NWS) defines coastal or tidal flooding as the inundation of land areas along the coast by waters over and above normal tidal action, originating from the ocean, back bays, sounds, or other bodies of water. Coastal flooding typically occurs when a slow-moving coastal storm generates persistent easterly winds. Sometimes, strong high-pressure systems located over eastern Canada or the Canada Maritimes combine with coastal storms to generate very persistent, strong northeasterly winds for several days, which can produce significant coastal flooding and erosion.

In Maryland, tidal flooding can occur along the Chesapeake and coastal bays and their tidal tributaries, as well as the Atlantic shore. Because the Chesapeake Bay is shallow and long, astronomical tides take more than 12 hours to move from one end of the Bay to the other. Two high tides or low tides can occur at once along its length; for example, high tide can occur near Norfolk and near Baltimore simultaneously.

From January 1970 to May 2003, Maryland experienced an average of 2.9 coastal flooding events per year. Since 1990, there have been 5.3 coastal flooding events per year with their resultant destruction. The recent increase in events is likely due to more complete reporting and greater developed population along the coast.

Coastal flooding is a common event for Maryland coastal communities, particularly from late fall through early spring, when nor'easters are most prevalent. In December 1974, wind gusts up to 60 mph caused coastal flooding that damaged property in Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles, and St. Mary's Counties. Easterly winds caused tides 3-6 feet above normal and waves of 6-8 feet.

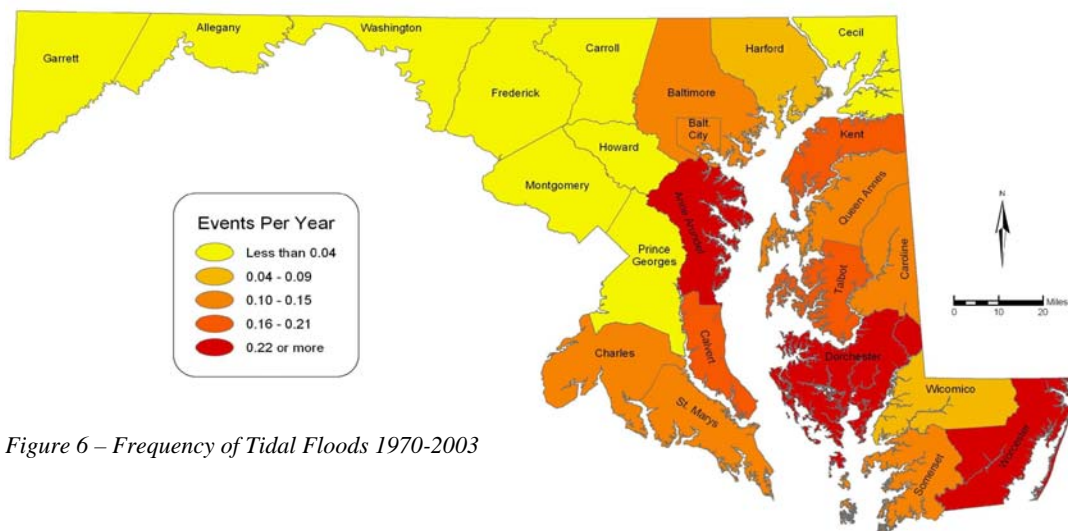


Figure 6 – Frequency of Tidal Floods 1970-2003

The March 1962 “Ash Wednesday Storm” is remembered for being more severe and destructive than any previously recorded storm affecting Ocean City and the lower Bay with the possible exception of the 1933 storm. The wind-driven tides were superimposed on a high spring tide, producing a storm tide of 7.8 feet at Ocean City. The resort sustained major damage, particularly in the south end of town, and Assateague Island was completely under water. Residents were forced to flee inland as far as Baltimore. The storm surge from Tropical Storm Isabel, 2003, was the most disastrous in Maryland history. The response and long-term recovery that was a result of this severe storm continued to impact central Maryland and the Eastern Shore for several years.

Flash and Riverine Flooding

Two types of flooding are associated with rivers and streams: flash and riverine. Flash flooding results from a combination of rainfall intensity and duration, and is influenced further by local topography and the ground’s capacity to hold water. Flash floods can result from the sudden release of water from the breakup of an ice jam or a dam failure. More than half of all flash flood deaths occur when motorists are trapped in their cars by rapidly rising water. These events typically occur during the thunderstorm season, between May and September. On average, nearly half of the flash flood events in Maryland occur in June and July.

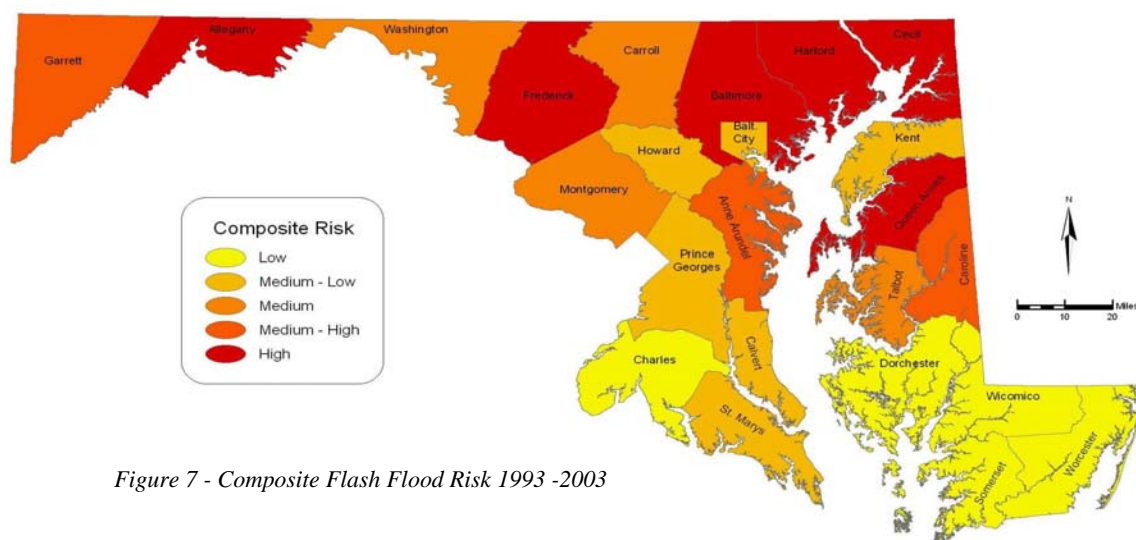


Figure 7 - Composite Flash Flood Risk 1993 -2003

In contrast to the intense rainfalls that typify flash flooding events, riverine flooding is caused by persistent moderate or heavy rain for several days, sometimes combined with snowmelt, causing a river to rise slowly and overflow its banks. Rivers can take several days or even weeks to rise over their banks, providing enough warning for people to move to higher ground. River floods can last for weeks and can inundate very large areas or entire regions.

Between January 1970 and May 2003, 571 flash floods were recorded for Maryland for an average of 17.1 events per year. During 1996, 102 flash flooding events were recorded, the peak number for the 33 ½-year period.

Between January 1970 and May 2003, 65 riverine flooding events were recorded for Maryland for an average of two per year. The peak year for riverine floods was 1988, with 11-recorded events.

Snow

Many of the major winter storms that affect Maryland are known as “Nor’easters” because they are accompanied by strong northeast winds. Often, the heaviest snow with a Nor’easter occurs in a band 50 to 100 miles wide. Precipitation along this band typically changes from snow in the west, to a transition area of freezing rain and sleet commonly along the I-95 corridor, then finally to rain in the east. Counties west of the Chesapeake Bay are more likely to experience snow or mixed precipitation. Eastern Shore counties are more likely to experience rain, as warmer easterly winds off the ocean erode the cold air dam.

Maryland’s three western counties, particularly Garrett County, can experience lake-effect snow originating from Lake Erie. Unlike Nor’easters and their associated Atlantic moisture, lake-effect snow is associated with small to moderate amounts of Great Lakes moisture being uplifted and deposited as heavy snow.

From January 1970 to May 2003, there were 1,395 snow events for Maryland, for an average of 41.7 events per year. A heavy snow event is defined as an accumulation of 12 or more inches of snow. From January 1950 to May 2003, there were 290 heavy snow events in Maryland, for an average of 5.4 per year.

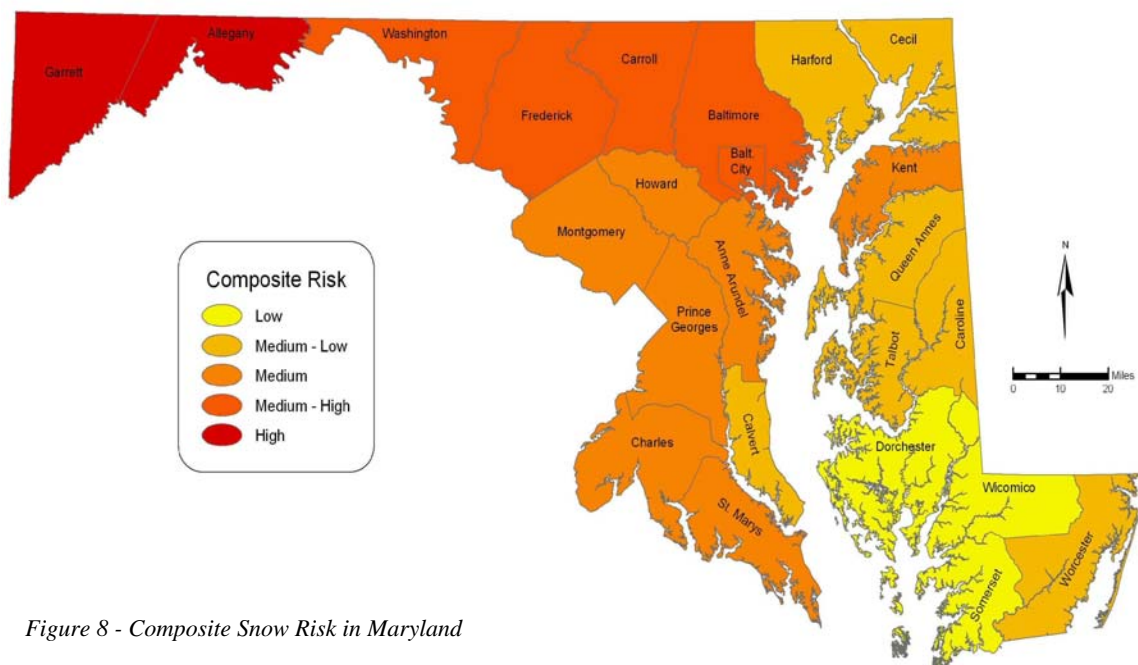


Figure 8 - Composite Snow Risk in Maryland

The most significant snowstorms in Maryland history have had accumulations ranging from 12 to 28 inches, and tend to occur in January or February. Higher snowfall accumulations are recorded in the mountains of Western Maryland. A storm in 2003 was the heaviest snowstorm in

the Baltimore region since record keeping began in 1870. Between February 14 and 18, a total of 28.2 inches of snow was recorded at Baltimore-Washington International Thurgood Marshall Airport. The storm had a significant impact on residents, transportation, emergency responders, businesses, structures, and livestock. The cost to the State for snow removal totaled approximately \$55 million presenting an economic impact.

Ice

A “pure ice” storm is rare in Maryland, where near-freezing temperatures are more likely to produce a mix of rain, freezing rain, sleet, and snow. Freezing rain is rain that falls onto a surface with a temperature below freezing, causing it to form a coating or glaze of ice. Sleet is defined as rain drops that freeze into ice pellets before reaching the ground. Sleet usually bounces when hitting a surface and does not stick to objects. Sleet can accumulate like snow and become a hazard to motorists.

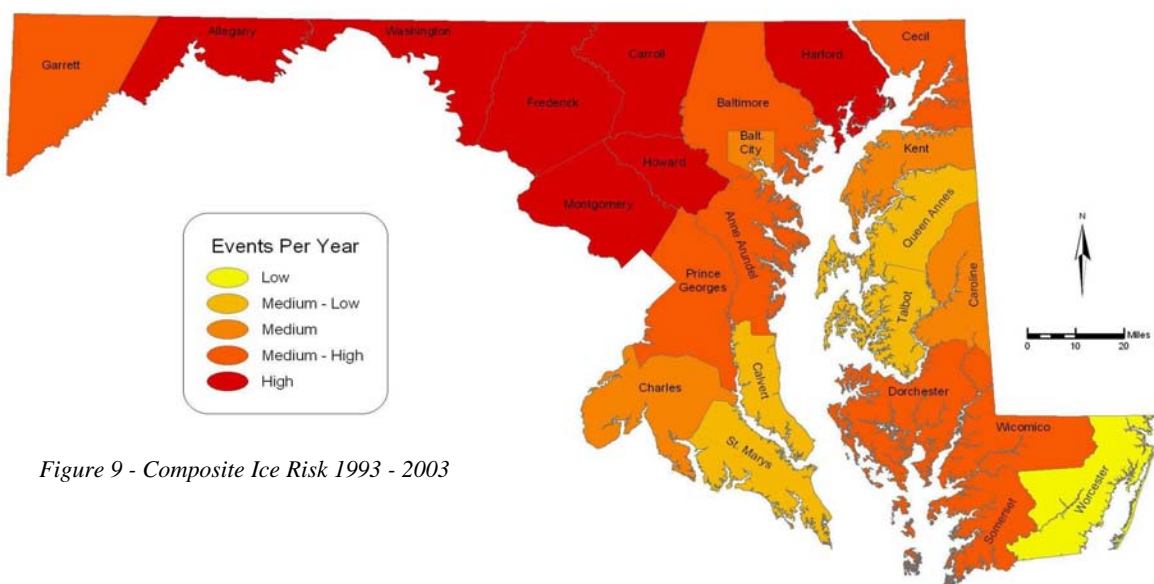


Figure 9 - Composite Ice Risk 1993 - 2003

Even small accumulations of ice can be hazardous, making walking and driving extremely dangerous. Significant accumulations of ice can fell trees and utility lines, resulting in loss of power and communication. To produce this amount of ice, freezing rain usually has to fall for several hours.

Between January 1990 and May 2003, 212 Maryland ice events were recorded for an average of 15.8 events per year. The winter of 1993-1994 was one of the iciest on record. Repeated storms from January into early March produced between 19 and 23 days of icy precipitation over the greater Baltimore-Washington metropolitan area. The worst storm occurred February 10-11, 1994, extending from Fredericksburg, Virginia into Southern Maryland. Freezing rain caused a thick glaze of ice over trees, power and phone lines, and roads. Trees and utility lines fell under the weight of the ice, causing some residents to lose power for up to two weeks and causing disruption of normal business and commerce.

Structure Fire

A structure fire is an uncontrolled burning of residential, commercial, institutional, or industrial property. Structure fires are caused by negligence, mechanical malfunction, accidents, power

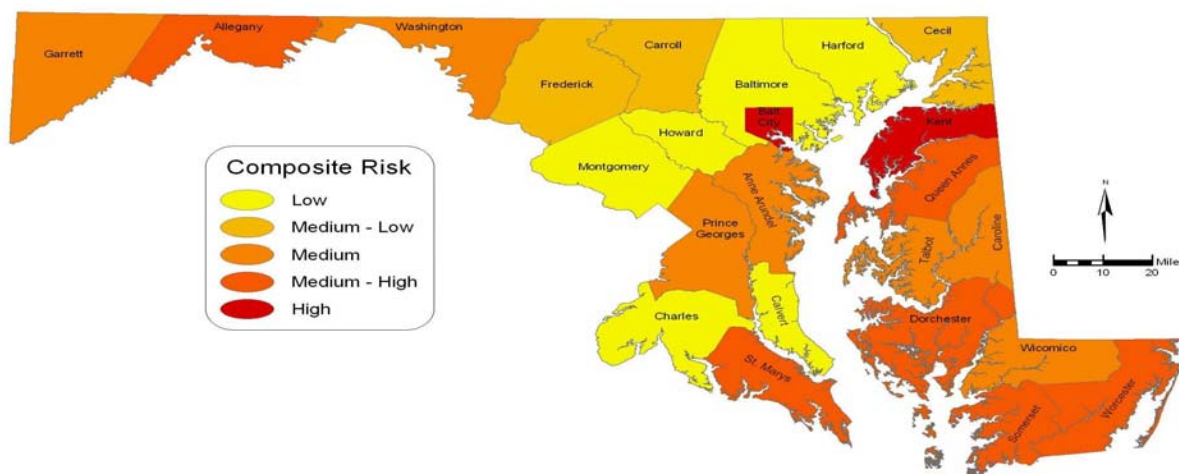


Figure 10 - Composite Fire Risk in Maryland

surge, arson, and by natural events such as lightning. Of the 1,734,500 fires reported in the United States in 2001, 30% were structure fires.

At least 80% of all deaths related to fire occur in residences. Careless smoking is the leading cause of residential fire deaths. Residential fires represent 23% of all fires and 76% of structure fires.

Cooking accidents are the leading cause of residential fires and residential fire injuries in the U.S. Arson is the second leading cause of residential fires and residential fire deaths. Heating is the third leading cause of residential fires. In commercial properties, arson is the leading cause of deaths, injuries, and dollar loss associated with fire. States with higher population densities tend to have a greater number of fire-related deaths. Maryland's fire death rate, at 11.6 deaths per million in 2002, is near the national average.

The Office of the State Fire Marshal reports that the latest statistics, 2007, show 7027 structural fires within the State of Maryland that year.

V. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Comprehensive Emergency Management Program (CEMP):

The MEMA CEMP endorses the four phases of the emergency management cycle: mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery. Each of the phases has policies, plans and procedures associated, found in ancillary documents.

MITIGATION: Minimizing the effects of disaster

The emergency management cycle is an open-ended process. The cycle begins and ends with mitigation, the on-going attempt to limit or prohibit the effects of a disaster. Mitigation includes identification and analysis of the risks facing the State of Maryland and any activities that prevent an emergency, reduce the chance of an emergency happening or diminish the damaging effects of unavoidable incidents.

Mitigation under the CEMP includes the Hazard Identification Risk Assessment (HIRA) and the Enhanced Hazard Mitigation Plan published separately.

PREPAREDNESS: Planning how to respond when faced with a disaster

Preparedness includes a variety of measures aimed at ensuring that the State is prepared to respond to man-made or natural incidents or disasters. Preparedness involves the following activities: planning, exercising, training, and public education. It also includes other needed protective actions.

Preparedness under the CEMP includes the CEMP Planning Strategy, MEMA Policies, the Exercise and Training Plan, Protective Action plans and procedures (including public awareness and education), Continuity of Operations (COOP), and other operational procedures such as those used by the Maryland Joint Operations Center (MJOC).

RESPONSE: Efforts to manage the hazards / emergency situation

Response is action taken immediately, during, and after a disaster or major emergency. The goal is to save lives, minimize property damage, and enhance the beginning of recovery from the incident.

Response under the CEMP includes an all hazard Response Plan, hazard specific and support plans/procedures in the form of annexes and other operational procedures, checklists, and guidelines. Included under the Response Plan are the Emergency Support Function SOPs.

RECOVERY: Returning the community to normal

Recovery is the activity, or series of activities, that returns communities and infrastructure to minimum operating standards and guides long-term efforts designed to return life to normal or improved levels after a disaster. Often this can be the most challenging phase of emergency management because it requires personal and community motivation, sustained economic efforts, and practical wisdom and common sense.

Recovery under the CEMP includes a Long Term Recovery Plan and procedures for Individual Assistance and Public Assistance programs. Additional procedures for recovery are also found in select Emergency Support Function SOPs.

Strategies

MEMA maintains a Strategic Plan. It identifies Mission, Vision and Guiding Principles for the Agency. The Strategic Plan is available as an ancillary document.

MEMA uses Federal guidance to focus planning initiatives. This includes: The Homeland Security Presidential Directives (HSPDs), the National Incident Management System (NIMS), the State Preparedness Report, the Comprehensive Planning Guidance 101 (CPG), the FEMA Gap Analysis, the Post Hurricane Katrina legislation (e.g. Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act (PL 109–295)), and the National Response Framework (NRF). Working within the Integrated Planning System is helpful in building robust, coordinated local-State-Federal response mechanisms.

Other coordinating guidance may be found in:

- The Emergency Management Program Grant (EMPG): An ongoing Federal grant program, which provides guidance and funding for State and local emergency management agency operations. Accomplishments are reported quarterly.
- Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP): Awards are used to refine planning priorities at MEMA.
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive #5 (HSPD 5): MEMA has adopted the principle of the National Incident Management System (NIMS), including Incident Command.
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive #8 (HSPD 8): MEMA focuses planning initiatives under the National Response Framework. The Target Capabilities List and the Universal Task List further focus planning efforts. The concepts of Incident Planning are conceptualized in the Comprehensive Planning Guidance 101.
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive #20 (HSPD 20): establishes Federal policy on continuity of government to ensure government operations continue despite loss or disruption of primary facilities/personnel.

Mitigation Strategy

Hazard mitigation is sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property from hazards and their effects. The State of Maryland and its local governments use mitigation activities to lessen the impacts of disasters on communities and the economy. Mitigation often is the most cost-effective and environmentally sound approach to reducing these losses.

There are enormous potential economic and human savings in preventing and minimizing the impacts of disasters. A disaster resistant community can recover from a disaster with far less loss of property and consequently, much lower costs for repairs. Moreover, the time lost from productive activity is minimized for businesses and their employees. The Federal Emergency

Management Agency (FEMA) estimates that for every dollar spent in damage prevention, two are saved in repairs.

The benefits of effective mitigation planning go far beyond the reduction of hazard vulnerability. Measures such as the regulation of land uses in known hazard areas or the acquisition of land in hazard areas can help achieve multiple community goals that may not relate directly to hazard mitigation. These secondary goals may include the preservation of open space, maintenance of environmental health, and the enhancement of recreational opportunities. By achieving multiple goals, hazard mitigation actions often are better able to achieve the widespread buy-in by diverse groups within a community.

The U.S. Congress recognized mitigation as the cornerstone of emergency management with the passage of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, which became law October 30, 2000. This Act amended the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act of 1998. The general purposes of the Disaster Mitigation Act are threefold: to establish a national program of predisaster mitigation, to streamline the administration of disaster relief, and to control Federal costs of disaster assistance.

The purpose of the *2008 State of Maryland Hazard Mitigation Plan* is to assist the State and its local governments in reducing the human and economic costs of disasters while satisfying the planning requirements of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000. This plan provides a framework for linking pre- and post-disaster mitigation planning and initiatives to ensure an integrated, comprehensive approach to disaster loss reduction.

Hazard Mitigation Enhanced Plan

The *State Hazard Mitigation Plan* was developed to assist the State and its local governments in reducing the human and economic costs of disasters, while satisfying the planning requirements of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000. This Plan provides a framework for linking pre- and post-disaster mitigation planning initiatives to ensure an integrated and comprehensive approach to disaster loss reduction activities.

VI. PREPAREDNESS AND PLANNING POLICIES

For emergency planning and response, Maryland has divided its 23 counties and Baltimore City into 5 regions. In addition, Annapolis and Ocean City have been designated as local jurisdiction of significance. Regional coordination takes place under the direction of the MEMA Regional Administration Program. After initial response at a local level, the State Region is the next level responders may look to for supplemental resources before State or Federal resources are needed. Contiguous jurisdictions may coordinate efficient resource application.

Maryland has established Core Goals that are integrated with emergency goals at the National level. All response is local; therefore, local jurisdictions develop independent planning initiatives in Maryland. The Governor identifies priorities and MEMA coordinates program development to achieve efficient plans and to articulate procedures.

Policies

Executive Order 01.01.1991.01 establishes the Maryland Emergency Management Agency (MEMA) as the agency responsible for:

- Planning and executing disaster and emergency preparedness, response and recovery;
- Coordinating disaster and emergency response among State agencies and political subdivisions;
- Coordinating and providing liaison with related agencies of the Federal government and other states;
- Coordinating with private agencies involved in emergency services;
- Coordinating hazard mitigation planning activities;
- Preparing an Emergency Operations Plan for the State of Maryland;
- The Executive Order also aligns emergency operational responsibilities of The Adjutant General (TAG), the MEMA Executive Director, and other State agencies.

The Governor's Emergency Management Advisory Council (GEMAC) is authorized under Section 14-105, Annotated Code of Maryland to advise the Governor in the preparation, implementation, and evaluation of emergency management matters. It is comprised of local emergency management directors, representatives from State agencies, NGOs and private industry partners.

Program Evaluation

The Maryland Management for Results (MFR) is the evaluation tool with accountability to the Department of Budget and Management (DBM).

Exercises are evaluated using HSEEP (Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program). MEMA and other authorities regularly test emergency response capabilities during exercises. After Action Reports identify areas for improvement. Success in achieving Federal exercise evaluation criteria is reported in the MFR and provides foundations for improvement and plan revision.

In order to evaluate the assistance and expertise to local jurisdictions, the administration of guidance is measured and reported in the MFR.

Percentages of Federal Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG) funds, which are passed through to local jurisdictions, are reported. Other evaluation tools include the Emergency Management Accreditation Program (EMAP), the State Preparedness Report (SPR), and applicable AARs.

Preparedness

Planning CEMP Concept

The Maryland Comprehensive Emergency Management Program (CEMP) includes the Core Plan, formerly referred to as the State Emergency Operations Plan. The Core Plan is written using standard planning principles and processes, drawn generally from the CPG 101 as revised. Based on the four phases of emergency management, the Core Plan is comprised of several components including Hazard Specific and Support Annexes. Certain Annexes, such as the State Anti-Terrorism Annex, are included by reference, as is the State Vulnerability and Assessment.

Core Plan Maintenance

The Core Plan will be revised and updated following major disaster events that may cause alterations to the State's consequence management system. It may be revised following significant needs as found in After Action Reports from training events. It also may be revised and updated following applicable changes in State or Federal laws and regulations. Routine changes (.e.g., agency name changes without responsibility changes, spelling, grammar and editorial changes) will be authorized at the request of the Executive Director of MEMA. The Governor will authorize significant revisions (e.g., changes in agency responsibilities, changes in process).

Preparedness Cycle

Critical to solid emergency management is an effective preparedness cycle. Once the Core Plan is written, it is not merely filed away but remains an active source of information and improvement. The emergency management entity trains to the plan, exercises it, and then looks at means of validation and evaluation towards improvement.

Seeking to find broad based participation, MEMA will include the private sector, special needs populations, and other government agencies in its preparedness.

The Core Plan and applicable annexes are revised and updated at least annually and following major disaster events that may generate the need for modifications, and following certain After-Action Reports.

Protective Actions

The purpose of protective action planning for the State and its citizens is to establish effective and responsible coordination of evacuation, sheltering, shelter-in-place, and re-entry operations within its jurisdictions. Depending on the nature and location of the event, any or all may be required. The capacity of evacuation routes and shelter facilities in and adjacent to the impacted region may be limited, requiring the use of regional collaboration. Close coordination among local, State, and potentially Federal entities will be necessary to communicate protective actions and shelter information to citizens.

MEMA/SEOC is the command center having a substantial level of coordination of personnel and equipment for protective actions as well as management of the incident. This may require traffic/law enforcement control and resource coordination, which could stress and/or exceed the capabilities of the individual jurisdictions. Locations and evacuation of special needs

populations, including the identification of available government and private transportation and drivers, additional time, and resources, will be coordinated.

Evacuation and Sheltering

In each local jurisdiction, there are known geographic locations and vulnerabilities to certain hazard events that could require protective actions. These include coastal areas, critical facilities and infrastructure, nuclear power reactors, flood prone areas, major urban centers, and hazards identified in the Maryland Hazard Vulnerability Analysis, 2008.

Protective actions for most hazards are within local capabilities and are local decisions; however, some emergency events may require State-coordinated assistance on a regional or a statewide scale.

Each local jurisdiction has identified evacuation zones that define the vulnerable areas that may require an evacuation as a means for protecting life and shelters to which evacuees may go. Residents with disabilities, medical needs and age-dependant and other special-needs, some of whom may require additional protective action resources, are found in all jurisdictions.

In the event a threat is posed to population centers, local officials or the Governor may recommend that those citizens who feel threatened voluntarily leave the vulnerable area. Under the authority of most local senior elected officials, a mandatory evacuation may be ordered. The Governor may order a mandatory evacuation if it is deemed necessary.

Shelter-in-Place

Certain events such as an airborne release or hazmat spill may necessitate sheltering-in-place. This action may be managed at the local level often in consultation with the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE).

Re-entry

Decisions and actions regarding re-entry of citizens following a hazard event generally will be at the direction of local officials. They may seek aid from applicable State agencies.

Special Needs

The Maryland Department of Disabilities Emergency Preparedness section works so that people with disabilities and other special needs, including the age dependent and those with limited English proficiency, will be prepared for natural or man-made disasters or emergencies. Emergency personnel, employers, and others will be prepared to deal with major issues related to individuals with disabilities and other special needs during any disaster or emergency.

Further, the Department's goal is to develop and implement statewide planning that prepares people with disabilities and other special needs for emergencies and disasters.

Departmental activities include but are not limited to:

- Developing resources related to preparedness and other emergency management related issues for disabled and special needs persons, local and State government and non-profits;
- Providing technical assistance to local and State government, medical, and other personnel with means to work with special populations during a disaster, including appropriate and needed resources, such as transportation and communication;
- Conducting preparedness training via conferences, workshops, tabletops, and functional exercises for organizations and individuals providing support to special populations living independently or in congregate settings;
- Developing and implementing Special Needs Planning groups in Maryland jurisdictions to ensure inclusive planning for emergencies;
- Participating in local, State and national exercises and developing a solid volunteer base for participation in these exercises;
- Developing appropriate sheltering in place and evacuation plans and training programs for employees and visitors who work in or visit state owned or leased buildings.

Continuity of Government (COG)/Continuity of Operations (COOP)

Continuity of Government (COG) is achieved when each branch of government is able to continue performing its essential functions during an emergency. Continuity of Operations (COOP) is achieved when each individual agency has a plan to ensure that its essential functions continue during an incident. Each State agency is authorized to create and maintain its COOP plan. The identified essential functions and associated critical/required processes include:

- Establishing orders of succession and delegation of authority for the agency as a whole and for each essential function
- Identifying continuity personnel for each essential function;
- Identifying the vital records and equipment associated with each essential function;
- Identifying and entering into Memoranda of Understanding with alternate facilities;
- Establishing a testing, training, exercise, and revision schedule for the COOP plan.

VII. RESPONSE

While response to most hazard events will be at a local level, events that require multiple agencies, extensive resources, or large scale State support will anticipate the activation of the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) at Camp Fretterd Military Reservation.

Monitoring

The Maryland Joint Operations Center (MJOC)

MEMA operates a 24/7 emergency communications and operations center at the State Emergency Operations Center. The Maryland Joint Operations Center (MJOC) functions as the communications, warning and message center for the SEOC and provides the State with a single point to disseminate information that a hazardous situation could threaten the general welfare, health, safety, and/or property of the State's population. By maintaining a forward posture, the MJOC is in place as the primary point of contact within the State of Maryland's emergency management system. The MJOC is equipped with multiple communication networks composed of Federal, State, and local emergency systems to support this mission. The MJOC is MEMA's 24/7 level one activation. The MJOC also works in coordination with The Maryland Coordination and Analysis Center (MCAC), Maryland's fusion center.

NIMS/ICS:

The Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD-5), "Management of Domestic Incidents" directed the Secretary of Homeland Security to develop and administer a National Incident Management System (NIMS). NIMS provides a comprehensive national approach to all-hazards incident management, applicable to all jurisdictional levels across functional disciplines. NIMS provides a consistent nationwide approach for Federal, State, tribal and local governments to work effectively and efficiently together to prepare for, prevent, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size, or complexity. Emergency management in the State of Maryland is operated within the NIMS structure.

The overwhelming majority of emergency incidents are handled on a daily basis by a single jurisdiction at the local level. However, there are important instances in which successful incident management operations depend on the involvement, interaction, and coordination of multiple jurisdictions, functional agencies, and emergency responder disciplines. The SEOC serves as the coordinating fulcrum for these instances that require effective and efficient coordination across the spectrum of organizations and activities.

NIMS establishes standard incident management processes, protocols and procedures so that responders can work together more effectively. NIMS is based on an appropriate balance of flexibility and standardization in order to provide a framework for interoperability and compatibility during incident operations.

The Incident Command Structure (ICS) is established by NIMS and used by the Maryland SEOC. ICS defines the operating characteristics, interactive management components and structure of incident management and emergency response organizations engaged throughout the life cycle of an incident.

Maryland Emergency Support Functions (ESFs)

Maryland has defined 16 Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) to plan and carry out the various activities that may be needed during an emergency event. Each ESF covers a span of activities that focus on specific emergency functions such as Health and Medical Services (ESF #8) or Transportation (ESF #1).

The Governor has selected a State agency to be the primary agency for each ESF and designated roles and responsibilities for them. Supporting State agencies, key Federal departments and non-governmental organizations/partner with the primary agency to assist in the actions of the ESF. These Maryland ESFs generally correlate to the Federal ESF system.

ESF Member Roles and Responsibilities

Each ESF identifies its primary agency and support organizations. A support organization may be a State agency or department, a Federal agency or department, a non-governmental organization, or a private sector organization.

Several ESFs incorporate multiple components, with lead agencies designated for each component to ensure seamless integration of and transition among preparedness, response, and recovery activities. ESFs with multiple primary agencies have an ESF coordinator for the purposes of pre-incident planning and coordination of primary and supporting organization efforts throughout the incident. MEMA has been designated the overall coordinating agency across all ESF's, and will act in that role when necessary.

ESF Primary

The ESF Primary is a State agency with significant authorities, roles, resources, or capabilities for a particular function within an ESF and has coordinating oversight for that particular ESF. The ESF Primary has ongoing responsibilities throughout the preparedness, response, and recovery phases of incident management. The role of the ESF Primary is carried out through a "unified command" approach as agreed upon collectively by the designated primary agency and, as appropriate, support agencies and organizations.

Responsibilities of the ESF Primary include:

- Coordinating before, during, and after an incident, including pre-incident planning and coordination
- Maintaining ongoing contact with ESF primary and support organizations
- Conducting periodic ESF meetings and conference calls
- Coordinating efforts, information and needs with MEMA and the SEOC
- Coordinating efforts with applicable private-sector organizations
- Coordinating ESF activities relating to catastrophic incident planning and critical infrastructure preparedness, as appropriate
- Providing staff for the operations functions at fixed and field facilities
- Notifying and requesting assistance from support organizations

- Managing mission assignments and coordinating with support organizations, as well as appropriate State officials, operations centers and agencies
- Working with appropriate private-sector organizations to maximize use of available resources
- Supporting and keeping other ESFs and organizational elements informed of ESF operational priorities and activities
- Conducting situational and periodic readiness assessments and reports
- Providing for executing contracts and procuring goods and services as needed
- Planning for short-and long-term incident management and recovery operations
- Identifying new equipment or capabilities required to prevent or respond to new or emerging threats and hazards, or to improve the ability to address existing threats

ESF Support Organizations/Agencies

Support organizations are those entities with specific capabilities or resources that support the primary agency in executing the mission of the ESF. The ESF support organizations have ongoing responsibilities throughout the preparedness, response, and recovery phases of incident management. When an ESF is activated, ESF support organizations are responsible for:

- Conducting operations, when requested by MEMA or the designated ESF Primary, consistent with their own authority and resources.
- Acting on agency tasks as applicable to ESF function
- Participating in planning for short- and long-term incident management and recovery operations and the development of supporting operational plans, checklists or other job aids with existing standards
- Assisting in the conduct of situational/damage assessments
- Furnishing available personnel, equipment, or other resource support as requested by MEMA/SEOC or the ESF Primary
- Providing input to periodic readiness assessments
- Maintaining trained personnel to support interagency emergency response and support teams

- Identifying new equipment or capabilities required to prevent or respond to new or emerging threats and hazards or to improve the ability to address existing threats

When requested, and upon approval of the Governor, the Maryland Military Department (DMIL) provides support as needed to all ESFs.

Activating a Maryland Emergency Support Function

- A Maryland Emergency Support Function (ESF) may be activated at any MEMA Operational Status Level.
- One, all, or any combination of the Maryland ESFs can be required during an incident.
- A Maryland ESF may be activated partially when only one component or function of a multiple component or function ESF is needed.
- A Maryland ESF may be needed at different points of time in the span of an incident and may be activated and demobilized on different schedules.

When the MEMA SEOC Commander or the MEMA Operations Director determines a Maryland ESF should be activated, the following process will be used:

The MJOC will:

- Contact the call-list ESF Primary representative
- Provide a situation brief and recommendations of functional support required

The ESF Primary Representative will:

- Activate the ESF Annex and appropriate procedures
- Designate the ESF support organizations requiring notification

Maryland Emergency Support Functions Descriptions

The following is a list of the Maryland Emergency Support Functions, a synopsis of each, the designated Primary Agency, and how the Maryland ESF correlates with Federal ESFs. If more than one Primary Agency is designated, MEMA acts as the Coordinating Agency.

Emergency Support Function #1: Transportation – Provides for coordination, control, and allocation of transportation assets in support of the movement of emergency resources including the evacuation of people and the redistribution of food and fuel supplies. **Primary Agency: Maryland Department of Transportation (MDOT)** *Correlates directly with the Federal ESF #1 – Transportation.*

Emergency Support Function #2: Communications – Provides a coordinated use of the State's communications resources by facilitating the procurement of communications related goods and services; identifying and redistributing existing goods and services; providing recommendations on the level of communications needs to respond to a request; identifying and redistributing qualified personnel to support the resolution related to the requests. **Primary Agency: Department of Information Technology (DOIT)** *Correlates directly with the Federal ESF #2 – Communications.*

Emergency Support Function #3: Public Works and Engineering – Provides for roads, highways and bridge repairs, engineering, construction, repair and restoration of essential public works systems and services, and the safety inspection of damaged public buildings. Coordinate the collection and disposal of debris after a disaster event. Debris Management support entails removing debris from public property and rights-of-way, enabling vehicle access and re-instituting traffic patterns, minimizing health risks that might result from disaster debris, and disposing of debris in the most efficient, effective, and permissible manner. **Primary Agency: Department of General Services (DGS)** *Correlates directly with the Federal ESF #3 – Public Works & Engineering.*

Emergency Support Function #4: Firefighting – Provides for mobilization and deployment, and assists in coordinating fire detection and suppression resources and services necessary to support an emergency response or recovery effort or other disaster assistance initiative. Provides incident management assistance for on-scene incident command and control operations. **Primary Agency: Department of Natural Resources (DNR)** *Correlates directly with the Federal ESF #4 – Firefighting*

Emergency Support Function #5: Information, Intelligence and Planning – Collects, analyzes, creates and disseminates critical information on emergency operations for decision-making purposes. Identifies the roles and responsibilities of State government in coordinating Federal assistance to local government. **Primary Agency: Maryland Emergency Management Agency (MEMA)** *Correlates with one mission under Federal ESF #5 – Emergency Management*

Emergency Support Function #6: Mass Care, Sheltering, Feeding, Housing, and Emergency Assistance – Manages and coordinates the delivery of mass care to include sheltering, feeding and disaster welfare information for disaster victims. Provides for temporary housing, food, clothing, voluntary agency coordination, donated goods and services coordination and special human services including case management, crisis counseling and support for special needs populations, children and the elderly. Ensures coordination of mass care services for household pets and service animals with ESF #16 – Agriculture and Animal Welfare. **Primary Agency: Department of Human Resources (DHR)** *Correlates directly with the Federal ESF #6 – Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Service. Additionally correlates with one of the five missions under ESF #11 – Agriculture and Natural Resources*

Emergency Support Function #7: Resource Support – Secures resources through mutual aid agreements and procurement procedures for all ESFs, as needed. Provides for coordination and documentation of personnel, equipment, supplies, facilities, and services used during disaster response and initial relief operations. **Primary Agency: Department of General Services (DGS)** *Correlates directly with the Federal ESF #7 – Logistics Management and Resource Support*

Emergency Support Function #8: Public Health and Medical Services – Provides assessment of public health needs, health surveillance, care and treatment for ill and injured. Mobilizes health and medical personnel and medical supplies, materials and facilities. Provides all hazards

and behavioral public health and medical consultation, information, technical assistance and support. Additionally, provides mass fatality management and victim identification and decontamination of human remains. **Primary Agency: Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DHMH)** *Correlates directly with the Federal ESF #8 – Public Health and Medical Services.*

Emergency Support Function #9: Search and Rescue – Provides resources for ground, water and airborne activities to locate, identify and remove from a stricken area, persons lost or trapped in buildings and other structures. Provides for specialized emergency response and rescue operations. **Primary Agencies: Maryland State Police (MSP) and Department of Natural Resources Police (NRP)** *Correlates directly with the Federal ESF #9 – Search and Rescue.*

Emergency Support Function #10: Oil and Hazardous Materials – Provides response, inspection, containment, and cleanup of oil and hazardous materials accidents or releases. **Primary Agency: Maryland Department of Environment (MDE)** *Correlates directly with the Federal ESF #10 – Oil and Hazardous Material.*

Emergency Support Function #11: Consumer Food Safety and Security – Ensures the safety and security of the commercial food supply. Provides for the execution of food safety inspections and other services to ensure the safety of food products that enter commerce through distribution and retail sites, and import facilities at ports of entry, laboratory analysis of food samples, control of products suspected to be adulterated, plant closures, food borne disease surveillance, and field investigations. **Primary Agency: Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DHMH)** *Correlates with one of five missions under the Federal ESF #11 – Agriculture and Natural Resources.*

Emergency Support Function #12: Energy – Coordinates with the private sector the emergency repair and restoration of critical public energy utilities (i.e., gas, electricity, etc.). Coordinates the rationing and distribution of emergency power and fuel. **Primary Agency: Maryland Emergency Management Agency (MEMA)** *Correlates directly with the Federal ESF #12 – Energy.*

Emergency Support Function #13: Law Enforcement and Security – Provides for the protection of life and property by enforcing laws, orders and regulation, including the movement of persons from threatened or hazardous areas. Provides for area security, traffic and access control. **Primary Agency: Maryland State Police (MSP)** *Correlates directly with the Federal ESF #13 – Public Safety and Security.*

Emergency Support Function #14: Natural, Cultural, and Historic Properties – Provides a framework that facilitates the prevention of, preparation for, response to, and recovery from emergencies that affect natural, cultural, and historic properties. **Primary Agency: Maryland Department of Planning (MDP)** *Correlates with one of the five missions of the Federal ESF #11 – Agriculture and Natural Resources.*

Emergency Support Function #15: Donations and Volunteer Management – Facilitates the delivery of donated goods and volunteer services to support response operations and relief efforts

in a disaster. **Primary Agency: Governors Office of Service and Volunteerism (GOSV)**
Correlates with one mission of the Federal ESF #6 – Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services.

Emergency Support Function #16: Agriculture and Animal Welfare – Provides a framework that facilitates the prevention of, preparation for, response to, and recovery from emergencies that affect agriculture, food, and animals. **Primary Agency: Maryland Department of Agriculture (MDA)**
Correlates with two of the five missions under the Federal ESF #11 –Agriculture and Natural Resources.

The following three tables cross-reference the Primary Agencies and Supporting Organizations to each Emergency Support Function. The fourth table cross-references the Emergency Support Function to each other.

Maryland Agencies and Departments – **Table 1** shows the Maryland agencies and departments designated as Primary (P) or as Supporting Organizations (S) for each Emergency Support Function and for the Policy Group.

Private and Non-Profit Organization – **Table 2** show the private and non-profit organizations that are Supporting Organizations (S) for an Emergency Support Function.

Local, Federal Departments and Agencies – **Table 3** show the local jurisdiction departments, federal departments and agencies that are Supporting Organizations (S) for an Emergency Support Function.

Cross Reference of Supporting ESFs – **Table 4** shows which Emergency Support Functions may need to support another ESF during activations as detailed in their ESF SOPs.. ESF #5 – Information, Intelligence and Planning is not shown since this ESF #5 is a unit of the Planning Section during activation and is available to be used by all ESFs.

[illegible]

TABLE 2 -- Private and Non-Profit Organizations

| AGENCY / ESF | POL | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
|------------------------------------|-----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| American Red Cross | | | | | | S | S | S | S | | | S | | | | S | |
| Adventist Community Services | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | S | |
| BGE/Constellation | | | | | | | | | | | | | S | | | | |
| Human Society of the United States | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | S | |
| MAVC | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | S | |
| MD Food Bank | | | | | | | S | | | | | | | | | S | |
| MFCA | | | | | S | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MFSA | | | | | S | | | | | S | | | | | | | |
| MSART | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | S |
| RACES | | | S | | | | | | S | | | S | | | | | |
| Salvation Army | | | | | | | S | | S | | | S | | | | S | |
| Volunteer MD | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | S | |

TABLE 3 -- Local, Federal Departments and Agencies

| AGENCY / ESF | POL | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
|--------------------------|-----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Civil Air Patrol | | S | S | | | | | | | S | | | | | | | |
| EPA | | | | | | | | | | | S | | | | S | | S |
| FBI | | | | | | | | | | S | | | | | | | S |
| FEMA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | S | |
| Local Health Departments | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | S |
| MSHA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| US&R TF#1 | | | | | | | | | | S | | | | | | | |
| US&R TF#2 | | | | | | | | | | S | | | | | | | |
| USACE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | S | | |
| USAF | | | | | | | | | | S | | | | | | | |
| USCG | | | | | | | | | | S | | | | S | S | | |
| USDA | | | | | | | | | | | | S | | | | | S |
| USDOJ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| USFDA | | | | | | | | | S | | | S | | | | | S |

TABLE 4 -- Cross Reference of Supporting ESFs

| ESF | SUPPORTING EMERGENCY FUNCTION | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| 1 | | S | S | | | | S | | | | | | S | | | |
| 2 | | | S | | | | S | | | | | S | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | | | S | | | S | | S | S | | | |
| 4 | S | S | S | | | S | S | S | | | | | | S | | S |
| 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | S | S | S | | | | S | S | | | S | | S | | S | S |
| 7 | S | | | | | | | | | | | | S | | S | |
| 8 | S | | | | | S | S | | | | S | | S | | S | |
| 9 | | S | | | | S | | | | | | | S | | | |
| 10 | | | | | | | | S | | | | | S | | | |
| 11 | | | S | | | | | S | | S | | | S | | | S |
| 12 | S | S | S | | | | S | | | | | | S | | | |
| 13 | S | | | S | | S | S | S | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | | | S | S | | | S | | | S | | | S | | | |
| 15 | S | S | | | | S | S | | | | | | S | | | |
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VIII. RECOVERY

Short Term

During an emergency or disaster, local governments implement their local response actions deemed necessary to protect public health and safety, addressing critical life safety issues. At the State level, a team of recovery staff most likely at the SEOC will work to prepare for the rapid deployment of the resources needed to effect immediate response merging into short-term recovery actions. Once conditions allow, rapid and thorough initial assessments are conducted by the affected local jurisdictions to identify the immediate unmet needs of the victims. These actions also assess the overall damage to homes and businesses, to critical public infrastructure (facilities and services) and provide for those emergency needs. Damage assessment also is required to determine whether the impacts of the disaster event are of such magnitude as to reach the level of need for extra-state mutual aid or Federal assistance.

Long Term

The State Long Term Recovery Group (LTRG) maintains an ongoing MEMA presence and may be called into full service by the MEMA Executive Director. The LTRG primarily is comprised of senior representatives of State departments and agencies and some statewide private organizations and those from applicable local unmet needs entities. Operating at first from the SEOC and then from the JFO as appropriate, the LTRG will evaluate the effectiveness of all disaster relief programs in meeting disaster generated needs and provide programmatic and policy recommendations and requirements of LTRG member agencies to expedite delivery of critical humanitarian assistance. The LTRG will make recommendations to the Executive Director, MEMA and the State Coordinating Office (SCO) on programmatic and policy issues and needs.

Individual Assistance Program

The State of Maryland Individual Assistance Program (IA) manages and ensures the overall coordination and delivery of State and Federal assistance to individual disaster victims. This coordination pertains to all human services matters, including assistance programs available through established Disaster Recovery Centers (DRCs) as well as other assistance programs (Family Assistance Center) not traditionally available through the DRCs. These may include Small Business Administration (SBA) loans, FEMA Individual Household Program (IHP) and Other Needs Assistance (ONA) grants, direct Federal housing options, disaster unemployment, and crisis counseling services. The State IA Officer also is responsible for coordinating, through the SCO, with local and Federal officials for the establishment and operation of DRCs in the impacted area. The IA Officer also works to manage and to reduce duplication of effort by State and Federal agencies and private disaster relief organizations.

Public Assistance Program

The purpose of this infrastructure program is to establish a framework through which the State of Maryland mitigates, prepares for, responds to, and recovers from the impact of disasters that affect the health, safety and general welfare of the residents of the State. It establishes the Maryland policies, procedures, and organizational structure for State management and administration of the Federal Emergency Management (FEMA) Public Assistance (PA) Program, in accordance with Public Law 93-288, as amended, the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act of 1988 (The Stafford Act).

The State assures FEMA that it shall comply with all applicable Federal statutes and regulations in effect during the periods for which it receives grant funding.

IX. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

General

The State's emergency response capability will be activated, typically at the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC), on determination that multiple State agencies have operational

responsibilities and that a need for resource coordination exists.

The MEMA Executive Director/designee will oversee the coordination of SEOC representatives and the deployment of State resources and will act to engage and oversee additional supplemental support provided by private organizations, other states, and the Federal Government.

Some State entities may activate independent operations centers or forward command posts; however, the SEOC (or a designated alternate site, when necessary) will be the sole command/coordinating office for statewide operations. As applicable, State agencies will be called upon to assist with damage assessment, mitigation, and participation in Disaster Recovery Centers (DRCs) and the Federal Joint Field Office (JFO).

Local

Local emergency management agencies are encouraged to notify the SEOC of any emergency event in their jurisdictions as soon as possible so that a determination regarding resource needs assistance may be made.

Each local jurisdiction will respond to the event using its available resources as applicable and initiate recovery procedures up to its capability and in accordance with its emergency operations plan.

Local jurisdictions will collaborate among each other using shared resources and mutual aid agreements including but not limited to the Maryland Emergency Management Compact (MEMAC).

Local jurisdictions will follow established plans for response and recovery including protective actions and mass care and sheltering operations as necessary.

State

State departments, through the SEOC, will provide for available supplemental assistance to local jurisdictions when the effects of an incident overwhelm the jurisdictions' capabilities.

Each department or agency will designate a public information official to coordinate announcements and the release of information during and after an emergency and to participate in the Joint Information Center (JIC).

Each department or agency learning of a significant threat/incident will notify MEMA/MJOC of an emergency incident requiring the participation of more than two State agencies.

The Executive Director of MEMA may designate a Rapid Response Team(s) for assignment as necessary according to standard operating procedures.

Each department or agency will pre-position personnel, supplies and equipment/ resources when

circumstances permit and should be prepared to reallocate equipment to other areas with limited notice.

Each department or agency is responsible for conducting damage assessment of facilities for which it is liable and for sharing that information with the agency's SEOC representative.

Each department or agency is responsible for debris removal from facilities or land for which it is liable.

State entities not identified in this document with specific primary or support responsibilities still may be designated to participate in response or recovery operations as circumstances warrant.

Each department or agency assigned emergency duties based on its resources and mission is responsible for ensuring the list of duties remains consistent as the organization evolves, maintaining applicable plans and procedures to carry out operations.

Aging, MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF (DoAg)

- Act as the primary State contact with the elderly community.
- Provide information to DHMH and MDOD to assist the effort to serve the special needs of the elderly.
- Participate with MDA in publicizing among senior citizens guidelines for the care and sheltering of domestic pets.
- Assist DHR in the effort to provide human resources to the elderly.
- Participate in long-term recovery as needed.
- Assist with damage assessment as applicable.

Agriculture, MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF (MDA)

- Act as the primary State agency for protection of food, fiber and feed crops, livestock, poultry and eggs, fresh fruits/vegetables, and companion animals.
- Provide bio-surveillance activities focusing on exotic, new or emerging animal or plant disease, insects or mites.
- Coordinate with DHMH to eradicate or control zoonotic diseases in livestock or poultry.
- Provide guidance on humane euthanasia techniques.
- Manage the disposal of diseased or euthanized livestock or poultry carcasses.

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- Conduct eradication or management of dangerously injurious plant or animal pests.
 - Conduct tests for chemical contamination in wholesale food supplies, as necessary, particularly following radiological, chemical stockpile, and hazardous materials incidents.
 - Provide guidance on crop protection, animal health and agricultural emergency assistance programs to farmers.
 - Coordinate damage and loss assessments of crops, soils animals, farm buildings, and machinery.
 - Cooperate with DHMH and MDE regarding public health announcements and public health issues, as necessary.
 - Provide guidance to farmers and others regarding the safe disposition of exposed crops and livestock following chemical or hazardous materials incidents, in cooperation with MDE.
 - Develop and coordinate with MDE advisories for the protection of livestock and pets, as necessary.
 - Provide support to MDE in response to radiological, chemical stockpile, or hazardous materials emergencies.
 - Participate in long term recovery as needed.
 - Assist with damage assessment as applicable.

Assessments and Taxation, MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF (DAT)

- Assist State and local emergency management representatives in property damage assessment activities.
- Advise individuals and businesses seeking information and guidance regarding emergency tax relief.
- Assist local jurisdictions and communities in estimating potential or actual lost tax revenue.
- Provide geographic information systems data and maps to support assessment activities and supplement assistance programs.
- Participate in long term recovery as needed.
- Assist with damage assessment.

Attorney General, OFFICE OF (AG)

- Review or assist with executive orders, emergency proclamations, memoranda of understanding or special legislation, as necessary.
- Provide legal advice and counseling regarding emergency operations or activities to State government officials, agencies and on event specific issues.

Budget & Management, MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF (DBM)

- Assist with recruitment of temporary staff for disaster operations.
- Coordinate the emergency release from work/alternate work site of State employees, in cooperation with DGS.
- Coordinate certain regulatory waivers.
- Supporting DGS, facilitate emergency procurement of resources, as necessary.
- Participate in long term recovery as needed.
- Assist with damage assessment.

Business and Economic Development, MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF (DBED)

- Assess/quantify the magnitude and impact of economic/business losses associated with an emergency or disaster.
- Provide information, guidance, and assistance to businesses and industries affected by an emergency, including for relocation.
- Utilize managed facilities, such as Welcome Centers, to share information to travelers/evacuees.
- Participate in long term recovery as needed.
- Assist with damage assessment.
- Participate as a member of the State Mitigation Advisory Committee.

Comptroller of the Treasury, MARYLAND OFFICE OF (COMP)

- Upon written request from MEMA, or at the direction of the Governor, provides funds through the Treasurer for State agencies operating in emergencies.
- Upon written request from MEMA, or at the direction of the Governor, activate the

emergency procurement card for use by selected State officials.

- Participate in long term recovery as needed.
- Assist with damage assessment.
- Participate as a member of the State Mitigation Advisory Committee

Disabilities, MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF (MDOD)

- Create an inclusive atmosphere for special needs populations.
- Partner with appropriate departments and agencies to enhance knowledge of needs/capabilities of the special needs populations.
- Coordinate and provide resources and information related to special needs mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery.

Education, MARYLAND STATE DEPARTMENT OF (MSDE)

- Provide for emergency food supplies to assist efforts to feed victims.
- Cooperate with local jurisdictions, DHR, and appropriate State/NGO agencies to ensure shelter facilities are available during response and recovery operations.
- Assist local jurisdictions in efforts to relocate school populations and school functions temporarily, as requested.
- Participate in long term recovery as needed.
- Assist with damage assessment.

Emergency Management Agency, MARYLAND (MEMA)

- Act as the primary State agency for coordinating the activities of all organizations for emergency management operations within the State; MEMA director authorized for same.
- Activate the Emergency Alert System (EAS) and disseminate warnings or emergency information to the public.
- Activate the State's Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) and implement emergency response and recovery activities. Coordinate emergency activities and resources at the operational level.
- Notify local jurisdictions, other State agencies, appropriate private organizations, and

neighboring states of any relevant event or impending threat.

- Maintain unimpeded communication capabilities with State agencies and local jurisdictions and continually monitor alert and warning systems, including NAWAS and WAWAS.
- Maintain knowledge of and assess the need for resources from outside the State and among local jurisdictions and act to make those resources available.
- Coordinate/manage Citizen Corps and Civic Guard activities.
- Coordinate visits by government officials or dignitaries to the incident site or operations area.
- Cooperate with State agencies and local jurisdictions to maintain the Joint Information Center (JIC), a statewide emergency public information system and implement procedures for responding to requests from the media for information and access to the incident site.
- Coordinate the identification of staging areas, as necessary.
- Coordinate Federal, State, and private assistance programs.
- Coordinate statewide initial and preliminary damage assessment activity and reports.
- Prepare proclamations, executive orders, and requests for a declaration of emergency or major disaster, as necessary.
- Advise the Governor of the need to consider activating the Maryland National Guard for emergency service and for the need of other special orders/evacuation orders.
- Support search and rescue operations and act as the liaison to the Federal Government to request assistance from an Urban Search and Rescue Task Force team.
- Provide staff including the State Coordinating Officer (SCO) for a Federal Joint Field Office (JFO), Disaster Recovery Centers, and Family Assistance Centers.
- Manage long term recovery as needed.
- Lead state damage assessment.
- Participate as a member of the State Mitigation Advisory Committee.

Emergency Medical Services Systems, MARYLAND INSTITUTE FOR (MIEMSS)

- Coordinate the provision of emergency medical assistance and cooperate with DHMH

and local jurisdictions to facilitate health and medical services.

- Coordinate the transport or evacuation of injured victims to appropriate medical facilities.
- Assist DHMH with the relocation or evacuation of hospitals as well as health care and elder care facilities.
- In cooperation with DHMH, provide medical guidance and advice to the SEOC and departments and agencies throughout the crisis management and response period.
- Cooperate with DHMH to maintain up-to-date facility damage estimates and status reports for hospitals statewide.
- Develop estimates of patient loads and the personnel necessary to manage them, determine bed availability at medical facilities and reserve beds as required and contact local hospitals to activate the support network.
- Provide communications support.
- Monitor and report up-to-date status of the statewide EMS Communication System.
- Provide hospitals with information and guidance related to the incident and a hospital's probable involvement in response and recovery activities.
- Cooperate with DHMH and MDE to develop procedures for evaluating and decontaminating individuals exposed to radiation, chemical agents, or hazardous materials. Assist with decontamination operations.
- Coordinate with DHMH to develop a reporting system for casualty/injury/treatment data and information.

Energy Administration, MARYLAND (MEA)

- Act as the primary State organization on energy issues.
- Coordinate with fuel suppliers to arrange emergency deliveries of commodities to local distributors.
- Implement rationing, allocate energy resources such as fuel and develop contingency plans for energy supply emergencies declared by the Governor.
- Participate in long-term recovery as needed.
- Coordinate response and restoration strategies with the Public Service Commission (PSC).

Environment, MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF (MDE)

- Act as the primary State response agency and on-scene coordinator for oil and hazardous materials incidents.
- Act as the primary State response agency for radiological incidents.
- Examine and monitor the conditions of the soil, air and adjacent water bodies at an incident site for contamination by oil, hazardous materials, chemical agent or radiation.
- Provide assistance to local hazardous materials teams and ensure a contaminated site is cleaned and decontaminated properly and restored by the responsible party or contractor.
- Cooperate with DHMH and MIEMSS to develop procedures for evaluating and decontaminating individuals exposed to radiation, chemical agents, or hazardous materials, and assist with decontamination operations.
- Assist in damage assessment and restoration of government-owned water/waste water treatment facilities.
- Act as the primary State response agency to ensure disposal of solid waste and hazardous debris.
- Assess atmospheric and environmental conditions and determine appropriate protective actions, including evacuation and re-entry parameters, during and after emergencies at fixed nuclear facilities and transportation accidents involving radioactive materials.
- In cooperation with MDOT, establish transportation of hazardous materials or waste, as necessary.
- Ensure an adequate supply of potable water is available as needed, in cooperation with DHMH.
- Disseminate advice and technical guidance to health and water management authorities regarding the potential environmental hazards or threats by contaminants released during an incident.
- Monitor ground water, reservoir, and stream flow levels during persistently dry conditions, and provide guidance and recommendations to minimize the adverse effects of drought on farmers, businesses, and citizens.
- Participate in long term recovery as needed.
- Assist with damage assessment.
- Participate as a member of the State Mitigation Advisory Committee.

Fire Marshal, OFFICE OF THE STATE (OSFM)

- Provide local media with Public Service Announcements that reinforce fire safety and prevention guidelines and that suggest protective actions, particularly following incidents marked by widespread property damage and debris.
- Inspect damaged buildings for habitability or usability and determine the appropriateness of condemning or demolishing damaged structures.
- Provide personnel, technical assistance, and equipment in investigations of incidents involving explosive materials or to manage or dispose of abandoned explosives.
- Investigate fires to determine origin and cause.

General Services, MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF (DGS)

- Act as the primary State agency for Public Works and Engineering activities.
- Act as the primary State agency for Resource Support operations and emergency procurement.
- Assist State agencies in need of contracting support to remove debris and evaluate debris material to determine feasibility of salvage.
- Assist State agencies in obtaining alternate facilities to resume delivery of vital services or to aid in re-entry of evacuees.
- Provide representatives for damage survey teams to inspect state-owned buildings and facilities.
- Coordinate the emergency release from work of State employees, in cooperation with DBM.
- Identify, gain use of, and maintain storage facilities for donated goods. Contribute material from the surplus property inventory, as necessary.
- Participate in long term recovery as needed.
- Participate in damage assessment.

Office of the Governor (OGOV)

- Assume or delegate direct operational control over all or part of any emergency management function, as necessary.

- Activate the Maryland National Guard, as necessary.
- Compel evacuation from threatened areas, as necessary.
- Use emergency powers authorized by State laws to protect lives or secure property in cooperation with local officials as appropriate.
- Issue executive orders to facilitate/manage an emergency or disaster event.
- Request a presidential declaration and Federal assistance, as appropriate.
- Coordinate with State departments and agencies to disseminate information to the public.

Health and Mental Hygiene, MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF (DHMH)

- Act as the primary State agency for health and medical services issues.
- Provide medical and health guidance or advice to the State and local jurisdictions throughout the response and recovery period.
- Coordinate the evacuation or relocation of hospital patients and residents of health care and elder care facilities.
- Assist MIEMSS in developing estimates of patient loads and the personnel necessary to manage them, and contact local hospitals to activate the support network.
- Provide guidance and assistance in reducing patient population in hospitals, nursing homes, or medical facilities in the disaster area and provide for continuing medical needs as necessary.
- Support local jurisdictions in determining the need for drugs, supplies, or other resources and in making them available to the appropriate medical professionals.
- Coordinate with MIEMSS to develop a reporting system for casualty/injury/treatment data and information.
- Coordinate temporary licensing of medical personnel who travel from other states to assist in response and recovery.
- Through the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner (OCME), act as the primary authority for the recovery, identification and management of human remains, and operate a temporary morgue if necessary.
- Through the OCME, ensure an accurate system is developed to track and report deaths that occur as a result of the incident.

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- Through the OCME, obtain supplies and coordinate assistance from the Maryland State Funeral Directors Association, Disaster Mortuary Teams, the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, the Maryland State Dental Association, Maryland State Police Crime Scene Search Teams, and other support organizations as necessary.
 - In cooperation with MDE, assess the conditions of an incident site with regard to biological hazards and contamination by disease and provide laboratory services and analysis of samples.
 - Coordinate with the American Red Cross and the Salvation Army in support of efforts by local jurisdictions to provide crisis counseling to survivors, volunteer workers, and family members of victims.
 - Examine donated food supplies to ensure suitability for public consumption.
 - In coordination with MDE, ensure an adequate supply of potable water is available as needed.
 - Establish procedures to control or prohibit the consumption of contaminated food, water, or milk. Coordinate with MDE and MDA to provide public health announcements on water and food contamination.
 - Test water, milk, and food supplies for contamination and coordinate detention or rationing, salvage, and decontamination activities, in cooperation with MDA.
 - Provide assistance during efforts to conduct damage assessments of government-owned water/waste water treatment facilities, as requested.
 - Through the Center for Veterinary Public Health, provide analysis, information, and guidance regarding potential threats to public health from contamination and diseases that can pass between humans and animals, in coordination with MDA.
 - Cooperate with MDA to eradicate or control diseases that can pass between humans and animals.
 - Cooperate with MDE and MIEMSS to develop procedures for evaluating and decontaminating individuals exposed to radiation, chemical agents, or hazardous materials, and assist with decontamination operations.
 - Provide guidance for treatment of people contaminated by radiation or exposure to chemical agents or hazardous materials.
 - Coordinate with the CDC on nationwide issues.
 - Cooperate with MIEMSS to maintain up-to-date facility damage estimates and status

reports for hospitals statewide.

- Participate in long term recovery as needed.
- Assist with damage assessment.

Housing and Community Development, MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF (DHCD)

- Develop and implement the Maryland Housing Assistance Program.
- Participate as a member of the Long Term Recovery Workgroup.
- Cooperate with MDA to provide guidance to individuals or families provided temporary housing assistance in which no accommodation is available for pets.
- Participate as a member of the State Mitigation Advisory Committee.
- Assist in damage assessment activities.

Human Resources, MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF (DHR)

- Act as lead for mass care and sheltering activities.
- Work with ARC on protective actions and human welfare assessment.
- Act as lead for State Repatriation providing for evacuees and develop procedures for such activities.
- Administer the Individual and Household Program (IHP) when that program is implemented by the Federal government.
- Provide emergency welfare services to eligible applicants, including temporary housing assistance in cooperation with DHCD.
- Provide care workers/family counseling to affected persons.
- Support donations management activities, as requested.
- Participate as a member of the State Mitigation Advisory Committee.
- Participate in long term recovery as needed.
- Assist with damage assessment.

Information Technology, MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF (DOIT)

- Act as the primary State agency for communications support. For more detail, please refer to Communications Annex.
- Support ESF 5 in communications planning and response.
- Provide support for ESF 7, Resource Support.
- Deploy or utilize information technology and telecommunications resources to implement or coordinate a statewide emergency communications system or capability.
- Assist with damage assessment.

Insurance Administration, MARYLAND (MIA)

- Maintain contact information for Maryland licensed carriers.
- Have consumer brochures/emergency information updated and ready for dissemination.
- Prepare news releases, on call speakers, and the MIA website for appropriate disaster response and recovery information
- Participate in long term recovery as needed.
- Assist with damage assessment.

Juvenile Services, MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF (DJS)

- Coordinate the movement of resident offenders and staff in a disaster event.
- Provide minimum-risk offenders, under strict supervision, to assist in mass feeding, debris cleanup, donations management etc. as requested.

Labor, Licensing and Regulation, MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF (DLLR)

- Assess the magnitude and impact of unemployment associated with an emergency or disaster.
- Provide disaster unemployment assistance to eligible victims.
- Cooperate with investigating authorities in determining the cause of railroad accidents.
- Through the Maryland Occupational Safety and Health office, support hazardous materials investigations, monitor work conditions at the response site, and cooperate in efforts to identify and eliminate health and safety hazards that threaten responders.

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- Conduct damage assessment of construction sites, manufacturing operations, amusement parks, and other facilities or structures.
 - Ensure the responsiveness of banks and financial institutions following an emergency, act as liaison to the Federal Reserve Bank, and coordinate efforts to stabilize private banking and financial operations in the State.
 - Act as the primary State contact with the migrant and seasonal farm worker community, coordinating with MDA.
 - Coordinate and enforce efforts to license professionals and certain other workers, particularly those from other states who offer services to the State or the public as a result of the emergency.

Natural Resources, MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF (DNR)

- Act as the primary State agency for firefighting in State parks, forests, wildlife management areas, grasslands, and water bodies.
- Conduct water recovery operations and provide watercraft to support a response to hazardous materials incidents.
- Coordinate public service announcements for recreational boaters and cooperate with the United States Coast Guard to alert commercial vessels, as necessary.
- Assist in emergency warning and support evacuation operations, as necessary.
- Conduct search and rescue operations in State parks, forests, and wildlife management areas and assist other State and local search and rescue activities.
- Conduct ice-breaking operations on the State's navigable waters.
- Remove debris from managed trails or other publicly accessible park areas and oversee plans to utilize state-owned park or wilderness areas for debris storage or disposal.
- Conduct damage assessment—including fish and wildlife—in State parks, forests, water bodies, and wildlife management areas.
- Prohibit outdoor burning during droughts.
- Assist MDE in atmospheric and environmental monitoring and decontamination operations, as necessary.
- Provide financial and technical assistance for shore erosion control projects.
- Manage the evacuation of State parks.

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- Assist MDE in response to petroleum releases on water and operate/monitor 24-hour emergency report telephone line.
 - Cooperate with MDE in developing an assessment of the flood-hazard potential in evacuation considerations and environmental damage assessment operations.
 - Act as the lead State law enforcement agency in State parks, forests, wildlife management areas, grasslands, and on state-controlled water bodies and otherwise assist MSP and local jurisdictions with law enforcement.
 - Provide personnel and equipment support, in emergency law enforcement, evacuation or sheltering in-place, traffic control, and public alerting operations, when requested by MEMA.
 - Coordinate with the MSP and MDOT for air operations and air transportation services.
 - Provide for law enforcement access and control in remote wilderness areas or on Maryland's waterways to ensure that the public does not enter an identified quarantined area.
 - Conduct surveillance of wild animals. The Wildlife and Heritage Service (WHS) can assist in planning for native wild animal emergencies, such as an outbreak of Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD), disposition of native wild animals.
 - WHS can evaluate any potential impacts of adjusting hunting regulations or seasons in affected wildlife disaster areas.
 - WHS has prepared information for hunters and others who handle wildlife on the potential handling and care of native wild animals during disasters.
 - Work with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to designate at risk areas.
 - Provide backup communications.
 - Participate in long-term recovery as needed.
 - Participate in damage assessment.
 - Participate in the State Mitigation Advisory Committee.

Planning, MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF (MDP)

- Provide data, information and map products.
- Participate as a member of the State Mitigation Advisory Committee and ESF 5...

- Assist with damage assessment.

State Police, MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF (MSP)

- Serve as the primary State agency for law enforcement.
- Cooperate with MEMA on emergency incidents and public warning.
- Support efforts by local law enforcement agencies to provide traffic control and perimeter security for an incident site.
- Cooperate with local law enforcement agencies to ensure that access to the incident site is restricted and to implement access control.
- Assist in managing the evacuation of threatened areas.
- Ensure that liaison is established with local jurisdiction law enforcement for reciprocal use of personnel, where appropriate.
- Cooperate with MIEMSS to transport or evacuate critical casualties by aircraft.
- Assist DPSCS with security escorts for relocating inmates, as necessary.
- Provide escort or emergency transportation services for essential personnel, supplies, or equipment and establish and administer checkpoints to regulate the transport of goods and resources.
- Provide trained canine teams to support search and rescue missions.
- Assist the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner (OCME) in collecting identifying remains and next of kin notification.
- Cooperate with local law enforcement and National Guard forces to provide security at response related facilities such as temporary morgues or donations management facilities dependent upon calls for service and available resources.
- Coordinate with ESF 1 in requesting air traffic control or temporary flight restrictions.
- Act as the State's liaison to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).
- Maintain an accurate record of persons unaccounted for and presumed involved in an incident.
- Enforce guidelines governing the transportation of hazardous materials or waste.

- Provide communications support.

Public Safety and Correctional Services, MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF (DPSCS)

- Coordinate the movement of inmates and staff, as necessary.
- Assist with the evacuation of locally operated correctional facilities, if possible.
- Provide minimum-risk inmates, under strict supervision, to assist in mass feeding, debris cleanup, and other duties.

Public Service Commission, MARYLAND (PSC)

- Act as the primary State organization on utility issues.
- Act as the liaison for the State to providers of emergency electricity, natural gas and telephone service companies, as necessary.
- Ascertain and communicate to the emergency management community the plans of public service companies for restoration of services.
- Coordinate response and restoration strategies with the Maryland Energy Administration.

Transportation, MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF (MDOT)

- Act as the primary State agency for transportation issues.
- Provide transportation resources to assist in evacuation and re-entry or to shuttle emergency personnel when necessary.
- Provide equipment, resources, and personnel to assist in traffic and crowd control.
- Remove debris from State-managed roadway systems.
- In cooperation with MDE, establish guidelines governing the transportation of hazardous materials or waste.
- Provide communications support, as necessary.
- Issue or suspend transportation regulations and close or restrict road systems, as necessary and as authorized.
- Cooperate with MSP to establish and manage checkpoints, and access for vehicles transporting resources/goods.
- Cooperate with DGS in providing or performing engineering services.

- Restore state highways, roads, and bridges and provide assistance to local jurisdictions for restoration projects when necessary, as resources are available and as directed.
- Coordinate the emergency release from work of State employees, in cooperation with DBM and DGS.
- Maintain or restore operating conditions for State modal systems.
- Maintain and share weather and travel information.
- Act as the lead State law enforcement agency at transportation facilities and otherwise assist MSP and local jurisdictions with law enforcement.
- Establish temporary roads, as necessary.
- Declare transportation or utility emergencies to allow exemption from state laws regulating service by commercial-licensed drivers.
- Through the Maryland Aviation Administration, cooperate with the OCME to establish temporary morgue sites within structures or buildings at public airports, as necessary.
- Participate in long-term recovery as needed.
- Assist with damage assessment.
- Participate as a member of the State Mitigation Advisory Committee.

Federal

U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)

Provides many types of assistance to farmers and other rural residents for natural disasters. There is also assistance available to producers who suffer losses as a result of crop or livestock disease or pest infestation.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)

Provides assistance in flood fighting and rescue operations and to protect, repair and restore certain flood-control works that are threatened, damaged or destroyed by a flood.

U.S. Coast Guard (USCG)

May assist in search and rescue operations, evacuate disaster victims and transport supplies and equipment.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

Public Assistance Program (PA)

Provides funds to assist State, local governments and some private nonprofit organizations for repair, restoration, reconstruction, or replacement of public facilities and infrastructure that were damaged or destroyed in a disaster. This assistance includes the performance of emergency protective measures on private and public lands.

Individual Assistance (IA)

Provides grants to individuals and families to meet serious, disaster-related needs not covered by insurance or other programs or sources. Disaster housing assistance is available for up to 18 months to individuals who are uninsured or renters affected by a disaster.

Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)

Provides funds to assist State and local governments in implementing long-term hazard mitigation measures following a major disaster declaration.

Crisis Counseling Assistance and Training Program (CCP)

Provides supplemental funds to states for short-term crisis counseling services to people affected by presidentially declared disasters.

Fire Management Assistance Grant Program (FMAGP)

Provides assistance, including grants, equipment, supplies and personnel, to a state for the suppression of a forest or grassland fire, on public or private land, that threatens to become a major disaster.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)

May provide assistance to state and local welfare agencies and state vocational rehabilitation agencies. The Public Health Service can help states and local communities with emergency health and sanitation measures.

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)

Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG) - Funds are administered by HUD and can be used to fund repair, restoration projects, and some mitigation activities.

U.S. Department of the Interior – the National Park Service (NPS) TBD

May provide assistance on historic/heritage properties.

U.S. Department of Labor

Disaster Unemployment Assistance – Weekly benefit payments are available to those who are out of work because of the disaster. Recipients include the self-employed, farm workers, farm and ranch owners, and others not covered under regular unemployment insurance programs.

Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)

Can provide assistance to repair or restore certain flood control works, debris removal or stream protective measures caused by a flood disaster.

Small Business Administration (SBA)

Provides low-interest loans to help businesses and homeowners recover from a disaster.

U.S. Department of Transportation Federal Highway Administration (FHA)

Provides assistance to restore roads and bridges that are part of the Federal aid system.

Non-Governmental Agencies (NGOs)**American Red Cross (ARC)**

- Assist DHR with sheltering and mass care needs.
- Provide food, shelter, and emergency first aid to victims.
- Cooperate with State and local officials to issue news releases and broadcast public service announcements referencing mass care needs.
- Provide food and beverages to emergency responders.
- Respond to disaster welfare inquiries.
- Collect damage assessment information, as possible.
- In support of DHMH and the Salvation Army, provide crisis counselors for survivors, emergency responders, volunteer workers, and family members of victims.
- Provide vouchers that enable eligible victims to obtain clothing, basic medical care, occupational supplies, furnishings, and housing assistance.
- Coordinate with MDA to publicize guidance for the care and sheltering of domestic pets.
- Conduct emergency blood collection and distribution programs to support health and medical services activities.

Civil Air Patrol (CAP)

- Perform courier services by aircraft.
- Conduct aerial surveillance and search missions.
- Utilize aviation resources to support damage assessment.
- Provide aerial photography and reconnaissance.
- Transport emergency personnel and supplies.

- Provide communications support.
- Monitor restricted air space, under federal guidelines.

Maryland State Funeral Directors Association (MSFDA)

- Assist the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner and provide resources and services, as requested.
- Provide liaison with a Disaster Mortuary Team, as necessary.

Maryland Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters (VOAD)

- Provide Donations Coordinator and administer the donations management plan.

Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (RACES)

- Provide communications support, as requested.

Salvation Army

- Provide food, shelter, and basic medical assistance to victims.
- Provide food and beverages to emergency responders.
- Assist with collection and distribution of donations, as requested.
- Respond to disaster welfare inquiries, as requested.
- In cooperation with DHMH and the American Red Cross, provide crisis counselors for survivors, emergency responders, volunteer workers, and family members of victims.

ACRONYMS

Abbreviations and Acronyms

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| AAR | – After Action Report |
| ACS | – American Community Survey |
| ADPAC | – Animal Disaster Planning Advisory Committee |
| AG | – Attorney General |
| APG | – Aberdeen Proving Ground |
| APG-EA | – Aberdeen Proving Ground [Edgewood Area] |
| ARC | – The American Red Cross |
| ARES | – Amateur Radio Emergency Services |
| ARIO | – Advanced Radiological Incident Operations |
| BCA | – Benefit Cost Analysis |
| BGE | – Baltimore Gas and Electric (Constellation Energy) |
| BWI | – Baltimore/Washington International Thurgood Marshall Airport |
| CAEM | – Center for Agrosecurity and Emergency Management |
| CAP | – Civil Air Patrol |
| CBI | – Computer Based Instruction |
| CBT | – Computer Based Training |
| CCBC | – Community College of Baltimore County |
| CDC | – Centers for Disease Control and Prevention |
| CEM | – Comprehensive Emergency Management and Certified Emergency Manager |
| CEMP | – Comprehensive Emergency Management Program |
| CEO | – Chief Executive Officer |
| CERT | – Community Emergency Response Team |
| CFR | – Code of Federal Regulations |
| CG | – Civic Guard |
| CGIS | – Center for Geographic Information Sciences |
| CISM | – Critical Incident Stress Management |
| COG | – Continuity of Government |
| COMP | – Comptroller's Office |
| COOP | – Continuity of Operations |
| CPG | – Comprehensive Planning Guidance |
| CRS | – Community Rating System |
| DAE | – Disaster Assistance Employee |
| DBED | – Maryland Department of Business and Economic Development |
| DBM | – Maryland Department of Budget and Management |
| DETF | – Delmarva Emergency Task Force |
| DFTO | – Disaster Field Training Operations |
| DGS | – Maryland Department of General Services |
| DHCD | – Maryland Department of Housing and Community Development |
| DHMH | – Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene |
| DHR | – Maryland Department of Human Resources |
| DHS | – United States Department of Homeland Security |

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| DJS | – Maryland Department of Juvenile Services |
| DLLR | – Maryland Department of Labor License and Regulation |
| DMIL | – Maryland Military Department |
| DMort | – Disaster Mortuary Team |
| DMW | – Donations Management Workshop |
| DNR | – Maryland Department of Natural Resources |
| DNRP | – Maryland Department of Natural Resources Police |
| DPSC | – Maryland Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services |
| DRC | – Disaster Recovery Center |
| EAP | – Emergency Action Plan |
| EAS | – Emergency Alert System |
| EEO | – Equal Employment Opportunity |
| EMAC | – Emergency Management Assistance Compact |
| EMAP | – Emergency Management Accreditation Program |
| EMI | – Emergency Management Institute |
| EMNET | – Emergency Managers Network |
| EMS | – Emergency Medical Services |
| EMT | – Emergency Management Technician |
| EO | – Exercise Officer |
| EOC | – Emergency Operations Center |
| EOP | – Emergency Operations Plan |
| EPA | – Environmental Protection Agency |
| EPZ | – Emergency Planning Zone |
| ESF | – Emergency Support Function |
| FAC | – Family Assistance Center |
| FBI | – Federal Bureau of Investigation |
| FCC | – Federal Communications Commission |
| FCO | – Federal Coordinating Officer |
| FEMA | – Federal Emergency Management Agency |
| FHA/FWHA | – Federal Highway Administration |
| FIRMS | – Flood Insurance Rate Maps |
| GAR | – Governor’s Authorized Representative |
| GEMAC | – Governor’s Emergency Management Advisory Council |
| GIS | – Geographic Information System |
| GOHS | – Governor’s Office of Homeland Security |
| GOSV | – Governor’s Office on Service and Volunteerism |
| HAZMAT | – Hazardous Material |
| HSUS | – Humane Society of the United States |
| HMGP | – Hazard Mitigation Grant Program |
| HUD | – United States Housing and Urban Development |
| IA | – Individual Assistance |
| ICS | – Incident Command System |
| IDA | – Individual Damage Assessment |
| IHP | – Individual and Household Program |
| JFO | – Joint Field Office |
| JIC | – Joint Information Center |

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| JIS | – Joint Information System |
| LERC | – Local Emergency Response Committee |
| LTRW | – Long Term Recovery Workgroup |
| MAA | – Maryland Aviation Administration |
| MCAC | – Maryland Coordination and Analysis Center |
| MDA | – Maryland Department of Agriculture |
| MDE | – Maryland Department of the Environment |
| MDNG | – Maryland National Guard |
| MDoA | – Maryland Department on Aging |
| MDOD | – Maryland Department of Disabilities |
| MDOT | – Maryland Department of Transportation |
| MDP | – Maryland Department of Planning |
| MdTA | – Maryland Transportation Authority |
| MdTAP | – Maryland Transportation Authority Police |
| MDVOAD | – Maryland Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters |
| MEA | – Maryland Energy Administration |
| MEMA | – Maryland Emergency Management Agency |
| MEMAC | – Maryland Emergency Management Assistance Compact |
| MFR | – Managing for Results |
| MFRI | – Maryland Fire and Rescue Institute |
| MIA | – Maryland Insurance Administration |
| MIEMSS | – Maryland Institute for Emergency Medical Services Systems |
| MJOC | – Maryland Joint Operations Center |
| MOA | – Memorandum of Agreement |
| MOU | – Memorandum of Understanding |
| MSART | – Maryland State Animal Response Team |
| MSDE | – Maryland State Department of Education |
| MSFDA | – Maryland State Funeral Directors Association |
| MSP | – Maryland State Police |
| MVMA | – Maryland Veterinary Medical Association |
| MWCOG | – Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments |
| NAWAS | – National Warning System |
| NCR | – National Capital Region |
| NDMS | – National Disaster Medical System |
| NETC | – National Emergency Training Center |
| NFA | – National Fire Academy |
| NFIP | – National Flood Insurance Program |
| NFPA | – National Fire Protection Association, Inc. |
| NIMS | – National Incident Management System |
| NOAA | – National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration |
| NPP | – Nuclear Power Plant |
| NRF | – National Response Framework |
| NWS | – National Weather Service |
| OSFM | – Office of State Fire Marshal |
| PA | – Public Assistance |
| PAC | – Public Assistance Coordinator |

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| PDA | – Preliminary Damage Assessment |
| PIO | – Public Information Officer |
| PO | – Project Officer |
| PPE | – Personal Protective Equipment |
| PSC | – Public Service Commission |
| RAA | – Radiological Accident Assessment |
| RACES | – Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services |
| RD | – Regional Director |
| RO | – Regional Office |
| SAR | – Search and Rescue |
| SBA | – Small Business Administration |
| SCO | – State Coordinating Officer |
| SEO | – State Exercise Officer |
| SEOC | – State Emergency Operations Center |
| SERC | – State Emergency Response Commission |
| SHA | – State Highway Administration |
| SHMO | – State Hazard Mitigation Officer |
| SITREP | – Situation Report |
| SLE | – State and Local Exercise |
| SNS | – Strategic National Stockpile |
| SOP | – Standard Operating Procedures |
| SOS | – Secretary of State |
| SPR | – State Preparedness Report |
| SRDPC | – Savage River Dam Planning Committee |
| STO | – State Training Officer |
| SYSCOM | – Statewide Emergency Medical Communication System |
| TCL | – Target Capabilities List |
| UAWG | – Urban Area Working Group |
| USACOE | – United States Corps of Engineers |
| USCG | – United States Coast Guard |
| USDA | – United States Department of Agriculture |
| USFA | – United States Fire Administration |
| VISTA | – Volunteers in Service to America |
| VOAD | – Voluntary Organization Active in Disaster |
| WHS | – Wildlife and Heritage Service |
| WSECC | – Western Shore Emergency Coordinating Council |

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